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HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT

CROOK HOUSE

SEPTEMBER 1984

SAN JUAN ISLAND
NATIONAL
HISTORICAL PARK





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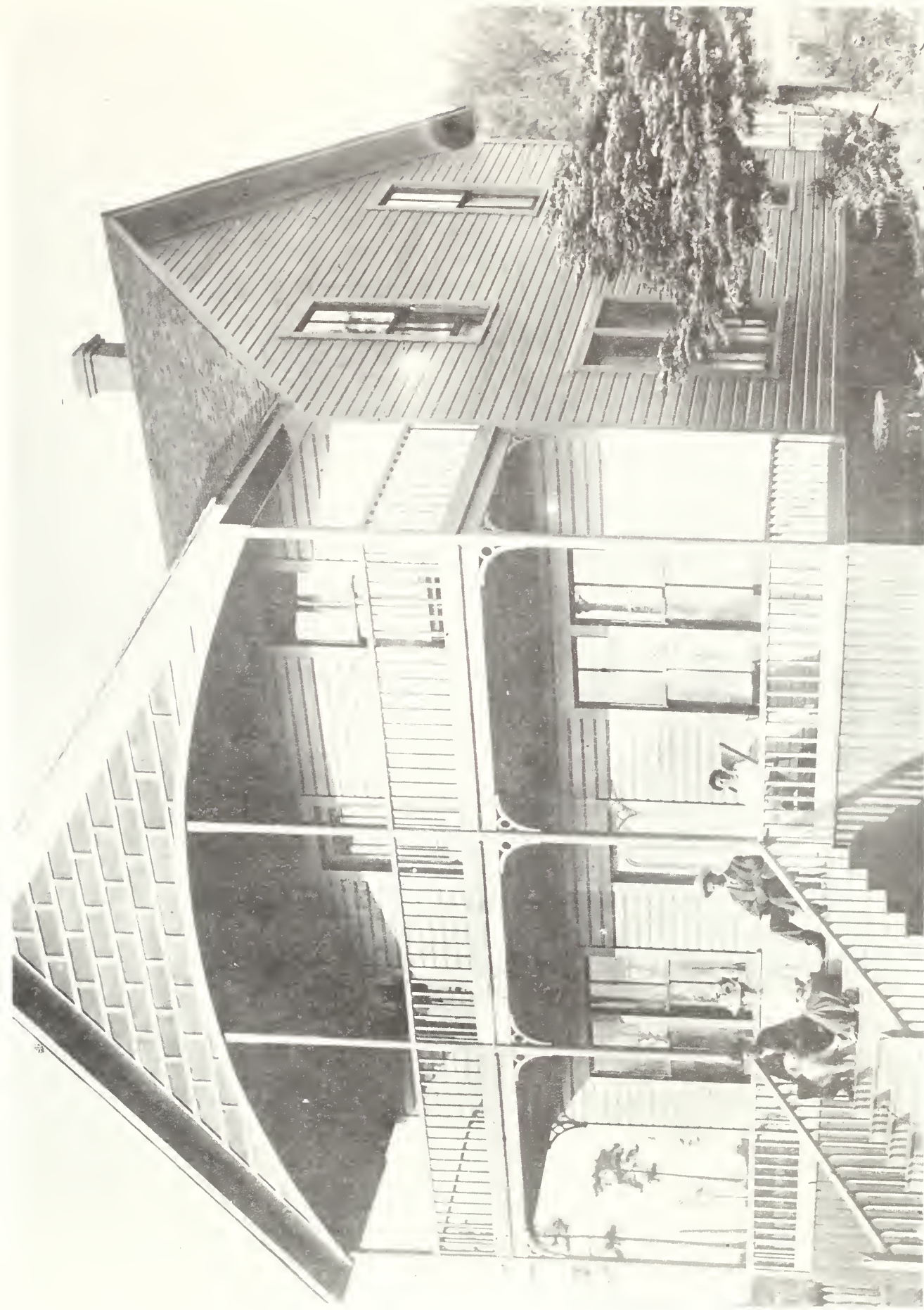


FIGURE 1 Crook House soon after completion, ca. 1903. Left to right--Herbert Davis, Mary Crook Davis, Jim Crook and unidentified woman, possibly Rhoda Anderson. Collection, San Juan Island National Historical Park.

My Life Story

In English Camp
Where British soldiers once did tramp
There is where I've spent
My long career.

I've hauled the logs
And drained the bogs
And worked
With horse and steer.

I've handled wood cord after cord
And threw it down a slippery board
At the bottom near the bow
I piled it high up on the scow.

I plowed up fields filled with stumps
With tools on wheels I smoothed the lumps.

To do hard work I have been forced
But from hard work I'm now divorced.

I hope again I'll never be married
To heavy things that were hauled and carried.

Sometimes with work I'm forced to flirt
By myself I'm careful not to hurt.

I've done woodwork and every bevel
And tried to drag girls down to my level.

With watchful eye I long did look
To change some good girl to a Crook.

Until this time I've done no harm
And now I've lost my youthful charm.

--James Crook, n.d.

CROOK HOUSE
HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT

English Camp
San Juan Island National Historical Park
San Juan Island, Washington

Prepared by
Patricia Erigero, Historian
Barry Schnoll, Historical Architect

August 1984

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Introduction

This Historic Structures Report will be the basis for the preparation of construction documents and compliance requirements for the adaptive re-use of the Crook House. Since the facility appears to qualify for the National Register of Historic Places, special consideration must be given to any proposed work at the site in order to protect historically significant elements. This report defines these elements and provides recommendations for their preservation. The report outlines building and site deficiencies that must be addressed as part of the total rehabilitation project, and provides recommendations for correcting these deficiencies. The report and accompanying drawings and notes have been prepared to aid professionals involved in immediate and future planning at the house, and to serve as a record documentation of the facility.

This report was prepared by the Cultural Resources Division, Pacific Northwest Region, National Park Service; information was provided by San

Juan Island National Historical Park staff and planning personnel from the Pacific Northwest Region of the National Park Service.

PART ONE BACKGROUND



Administrative Data

List of Classified Structures

Crook Farm Group: Crook House, LCS #101-1

Management Category C: Structures that may be preserved and maintained

Proposed Use: Adaptive re-use--visitor information center, exhibit space,
park staff office and curatorial storage

Planning Documents

Documents proposing treatment and use of the structure, cooperative agreements, and other documents bearing on the proposed management, furnishing, and use of the structure.

U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service. Report on San Juan Island Investigation, by E. Davidson, R. Bond, J. Lewis, 1937.

U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service. San Juan Island National Historical Park, Washington: A Proposal, by Charles Brown, John Doerr, John Hussey, et. al. San Francisco: Western Regional Office, National Park Service, March, 1964.

U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service. San Juan Island National Historical Park, Washington: A Master Plan, by Richard W. Barnett, et. al. San Francisco: San Francisco Service Center, National Park Service, 1968.

U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service. Interpretive Prospectus, San Juan Island National Historical Park, 1971.

U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service. Historic Resource Study, San Juan Island National Historical Park, Washington, by Erwin Thompson. Denver, Colorado: Denver Service Center, National Park Service, 1972.

U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service. Classified Structure Field Inventory Report, San Juan Island National Historical Park, by Harold LaFleur, 1975.

U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service. Statement for Management, San Juan Island National Historical Park, Washington. Seattle, Washington: Pacific Northwest Regional Office, National Park Service, 1976.

U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service. Environmental Assessment: Proposed General Management Plan, San Juan Island National Historical Park. Seattle, Washington: Pacific Northwest Regional Office, National Park Service, 1977.

U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service. General Management Plan, San Juan Island National Historical Park, Washington, by Don Campbell, et. al. 1979.

U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service. Resource Management Plan and Environmental Assessment, Revision of 1979 General Management Plan, San Juan Island National Historical Park. Seattle, Washington: Pacific Northwest Regional Office, National Park Service, 1982.

U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service. Crook House Adaptive Use, Development/Study Package Proposal, San Juan Island National Park, Washington, Form 10-238, by Frank Hastings. San Juan Island, Washington: San Juan Island National Historical Park, National Park Service, 1984.

U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service. San Juan Island National Historical Park Interpretive Prospectus. Harpers Ferry, West Virginia: Harpers Ferry Center, National Park Service, 1984.

Justification of Proposed Treatment

With reference to applicable criteria in National Park Service "Management Policies," NPS-28, "Cultural Resource Management Guidelines," and the characteristics and limitations of the resource.

The Development/Study Package Proposal, "Crook House Adaptive Use," NPS form 10-238 dated February 1984, proposes an adaptive rehabilitation of the Crook House to serve as a central point for visitors to English Camp. The 1984 Interpretive Prospectus recommends the adaptive re-use of the Crook House, in its present location, as the English Camp visitor contact facility, including an information lobby, exhibit area, and curatorial storage. This proposal is a compatible function for the building, and enhances its continuing presence in the park, thus preserving a structure believed to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and of significance to the local community.

Since it is believed the Crook House qualifies for the National Register, any proposed work at the facility will require compliance with applicable regulations implementing the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. Under Section 106 of this Act, comments of the Washington State Historic Preservation Officer and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation must be sought before carrying out any work affecting the facility's historic resources. Compliance with procedures established by NPS-28, "Cultural Resource Management Guidelines," is also required. In addition, all work must meet the standards established by the Life Safety Code as contained in sub-part E of 29 CFR 1910.

Recommended Changes in Proposed Treatment and Use of the Structure

Based on the degree of documentary physical evidence, the condition of the structure and other professional findings in the completed analysis section:

Analysis of the structure under consideration, as documented in this report, supports rehabilitation of the facility. Structural

rehabilitation is required to correct water and moisture damage occurring at the porch, roof, and eaves. Electrical and mechanical equipment needs updating to meet code requirements, and thermal and moisture protection need to be installed. Other deficiencies are discussed in the report.

It is necessary to design building improvements meeting the functional requirements necessary for safe public use. Further, it is important to repair or replace in-kind historic architectural features to maintain historical integrity of the facility.

Recommendations for Documentation

Recommendations for the documentation, cataloging, conservation and storage of any objects, documents, records, photographs, negatives, and tapes collected or produced as a result of this study:

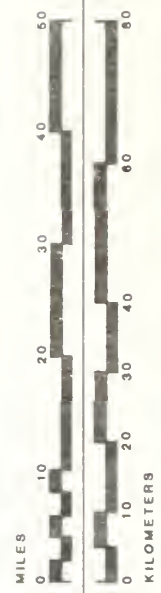
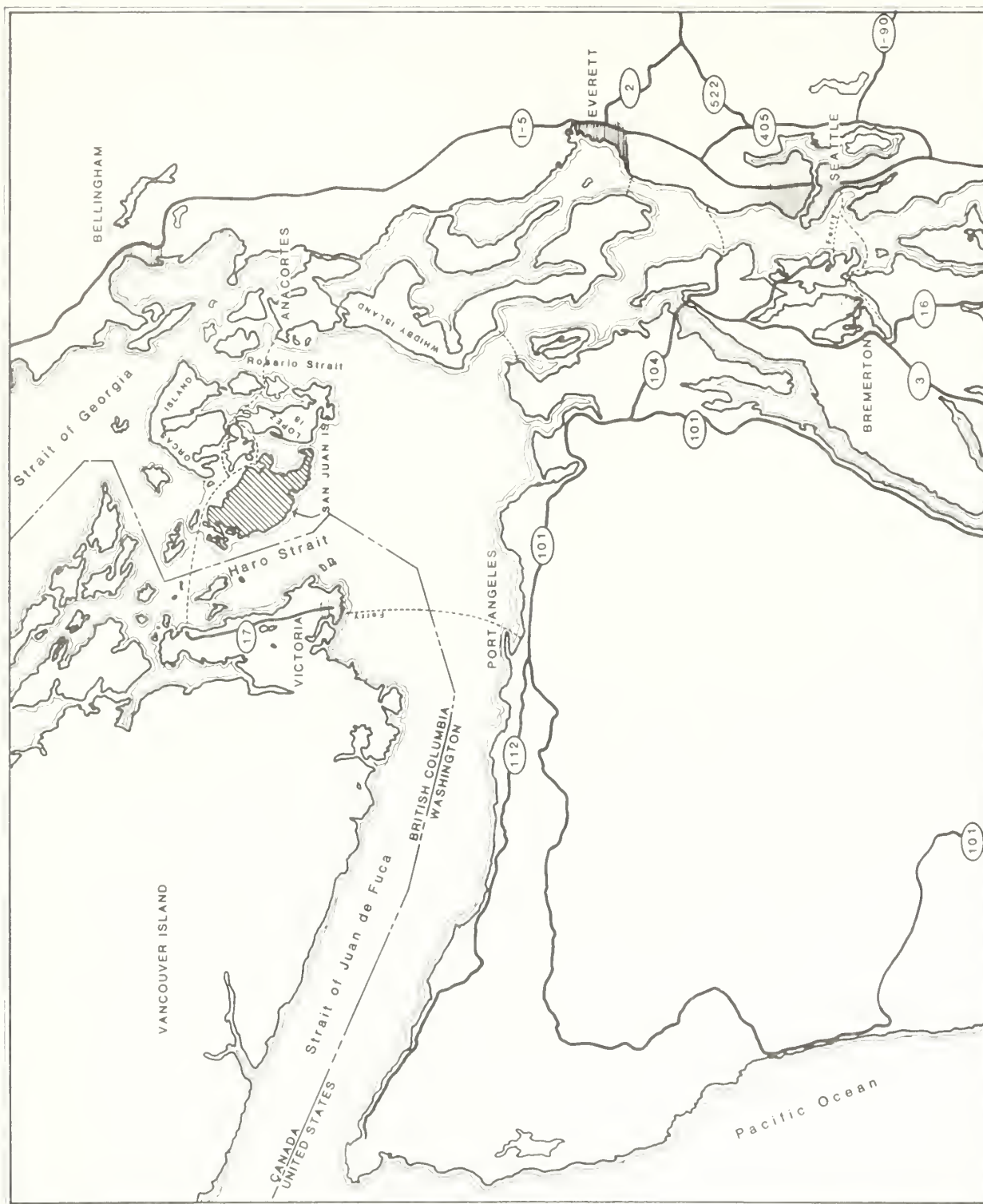
This document will be sent to all parties on the Standard Distribution List of the Cultural Resources Division of the Pacific Northwest Regional Office of the National Park Service (Appendix E).

All material and documents produced as a result of this report will be kept in an archival depository at the University of Washington, Seattle, Washington. In addition, copies of all documentation will be transmitted to the Historic American Buildings Survey collections at the Library of Congress.

Geographic and Natural Setting

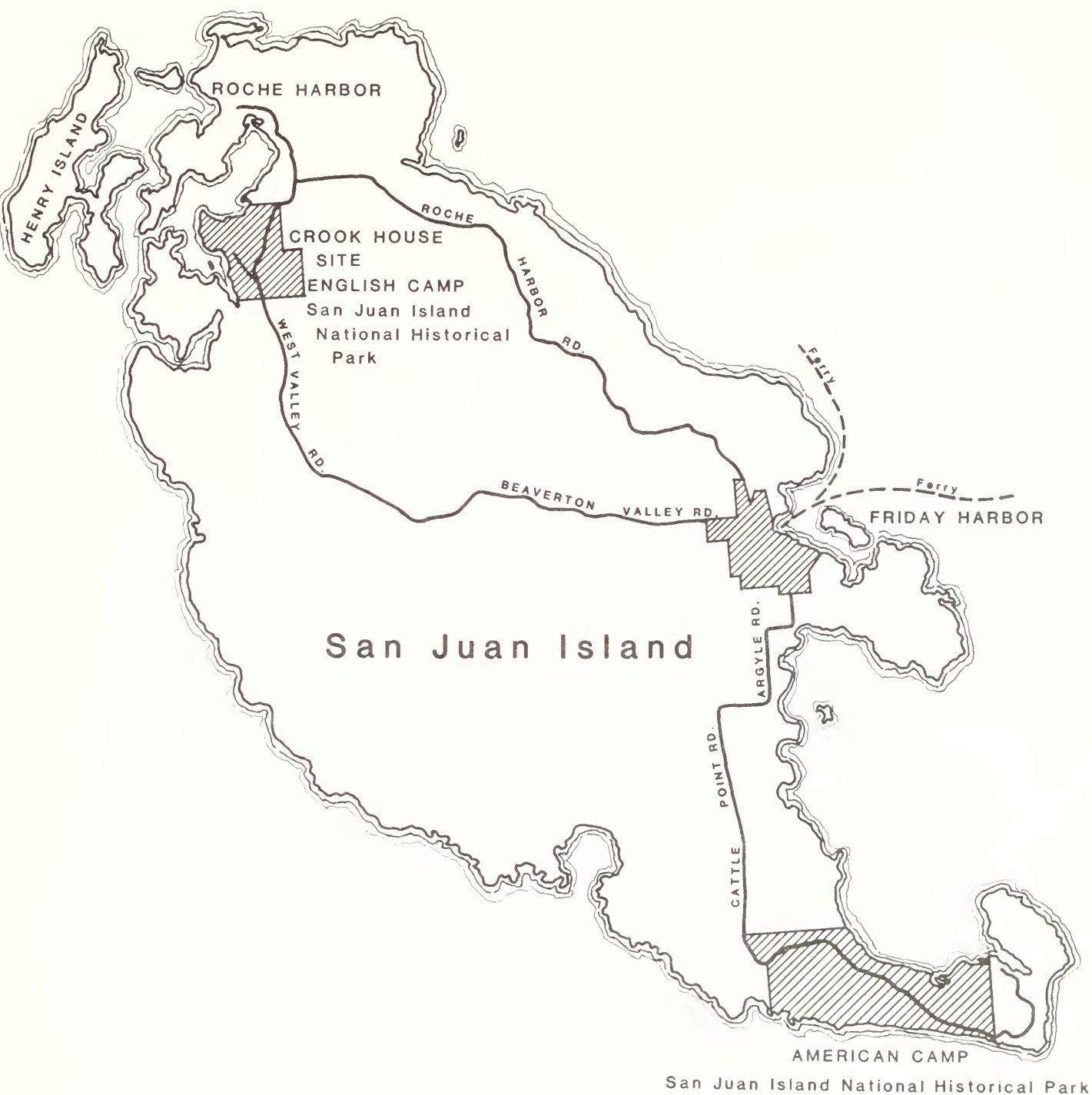
The San Juan Gulf Islands archipelago is located in the confluence of the Strait of Juan de Fuca and the Strait of Georgia, midway between Seattle, Washington, and Victoria, British Columbia. Visible tops of submerged mountains, the 172 islands of the chain vary in size and terrain, from small, barren outcrops to forested and cultivated islands up to fifty-six square miles in size. Situated in the rainshadow of the Olympic Peninsula and Vancouver Island, the archipelago's average annual rainfall is less than the region's as a whole, generally fifteen to twenty-nine inches per year. Temperatures are moderate, with foggy, warm summers and cool winters. The islands are accessible only by air and water.

San Juan Island National Historical Park encompasses two different environs on opposite ends of San Juan Island--the second largest island of the San Juan chain. The park covers 1,752 acres, with 1,223 acres



REGIONAL MAP

FIGURE 2



VICINITY MAP

FIGURE 3

MILES



KILOMETERS



within American Camp on the southern, windswept end of the island, and 529 acres in English Camp, eight miles northwest of Friday Harbor on the tree-sheltered cove of Garrison Bay. The Crook House is located on a knoll overlooking the remains of the British garrison, and the bay beyond. In addition to the natural edge formed by Garrison and Wescott bays on the west, English Camp's boundaries are roughly marked by Bell Point to the north, and the 650-foot Young Hill on the east. The southern boundary extends almost due east from the southernmost end of Garrison Bay. Vehicular access is via a paved county road.

San Juan Island is 14 1/2 miles long and 6 1/2 miles across at its widest point. Like others in the group, this island consists of metamorphosed sedimentary rocks, with glacial deposits from at least two advances. The north end, where the Crook House is located, is covered with glacial drift, and the south end, the site of American Camp, is covered with glacial till. The gently sloping terrain of the island is interrupted by Mount Dallas at 1,036 feet; Mount Finlayson, a 290-foot gravel morrain situated on the wind-swept south, and Young Hill, which rises 650 feet above the sea level on the northwest. Rock, gravel, and silt loam cover most of the area, with occasional rock outcrops.

English Camp is situated in a "dry belt" on the island, with an average rainfall of about twenty-five inches per year, which creates a set of micro-environments different from those in topographically similar areas nearby. The northern two-thirds of the island is heavily forested with second-growth Douglas fir, western red cedar, and other conifers and various deciduous trees, including red alder and bigleaf maple. Logging and major burns in the latter half of the nineteenth and early part of the twentieth centuries have virtually eliminated old-growth forest. The

forest understory species include snowberry, wild rose, salal and hawthorn. Grasses and sedges grow in small meadows and grasslands in and around the camp.

Clams and other bivalves live in mud and gravel flats along Garrison Bay; migratory water fowl stop in salt water marshes in the region; flounder and dogfish occupy eel grass areas in the vicinity; and sea mammals feed on salmon near the bay reefs. Black tailed deer and raccoons live in the English Camp area forests, and the endangered bald eagle is one of some half-dozen raptor species that breed on the island. In the 1880s European rabbits were released on the islands by settlers, ultimately causing a conspicuous impact on vegetation and soils; in 1980 the rabbit population began a precipitous decline for reasons still not entirely clear. Wild turkeys were introduced to the island in the early 1970s.

PART TWO HISTORY



Context

The cove formed by Garrison Bay on the northeast end of San Juan Island has been the site of human habitation for thousands of years. Archeological excavations have unearthed prehistoric artifacts, structures, and remains associated with Native American cultures extending back as far as 1300 B.C., and origin myths of several Puget Sound tribes place their source as a people in the cove area. Remains of a longhouse attest to the cove's location as a winter village, and tools and other artifacts provide evidence characteristic of a maritime economy. Within the historic period, the Lummi, part of a larger cultural group of Sound Indians, the Salish, are most frequently connected to the site. In 1858 geologist George Gibbs noted ". . . the whole inside of North Eastern part of San Juan formerly belonged to a tribe kindered to the Lummies and now extinct."¹

As part of that vast territory known as Oregon Country, the San Juan Islands came under the dominion of the powerful Hudson's Bay Company, which grew rapidly after its union with its former competitor, the North West Company, in 1821. In July 1845, two years after establishing Fort Victoria on Vancouver Island, Hudson's Bay officials formally took possession of San Juan. In the early 1850s the company established a seasonal fishing station on the island, and in 1853 Charles Griffin was sent to establish a permanent sheep farm which he called Bellevue.

After the War of 1812, the question of British and American hegemony in the Pacific Northwest became the subject of negotiations between the two powers. In 1818 the countries agreed that the region west of the Rocky Mountains was to be "free and open" for a ten-year period, allowing joint access and use of the lands. Negotiations over sovereignty of the area continued for more than twenty years, while the "joint occupancy" agreement was extended indefinitely. In the meantime, the Hudson's Bay Company continued to establish posts and farms, even as American missionaries, traders, and settlers increased their presence in the region. In 1846 Great Britain and the United States settled on the 49th North Parallel as the western boundary between Canada and the U.S.: all of Vancouver Island would remain British, and the boundary between it and the mainland would be "the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island."²

¹Erwin Thompson, Historic Resource Study: San Juan Island National Historic Park, Washington (Denver Service Center: National Park Service, U. S. Department of the Interior, 1972), p. 13. Gibbs was making a geological reconnaissance of San Juan Island as part of his duties on the American Boundary Commission.

²Ibid., p.1.

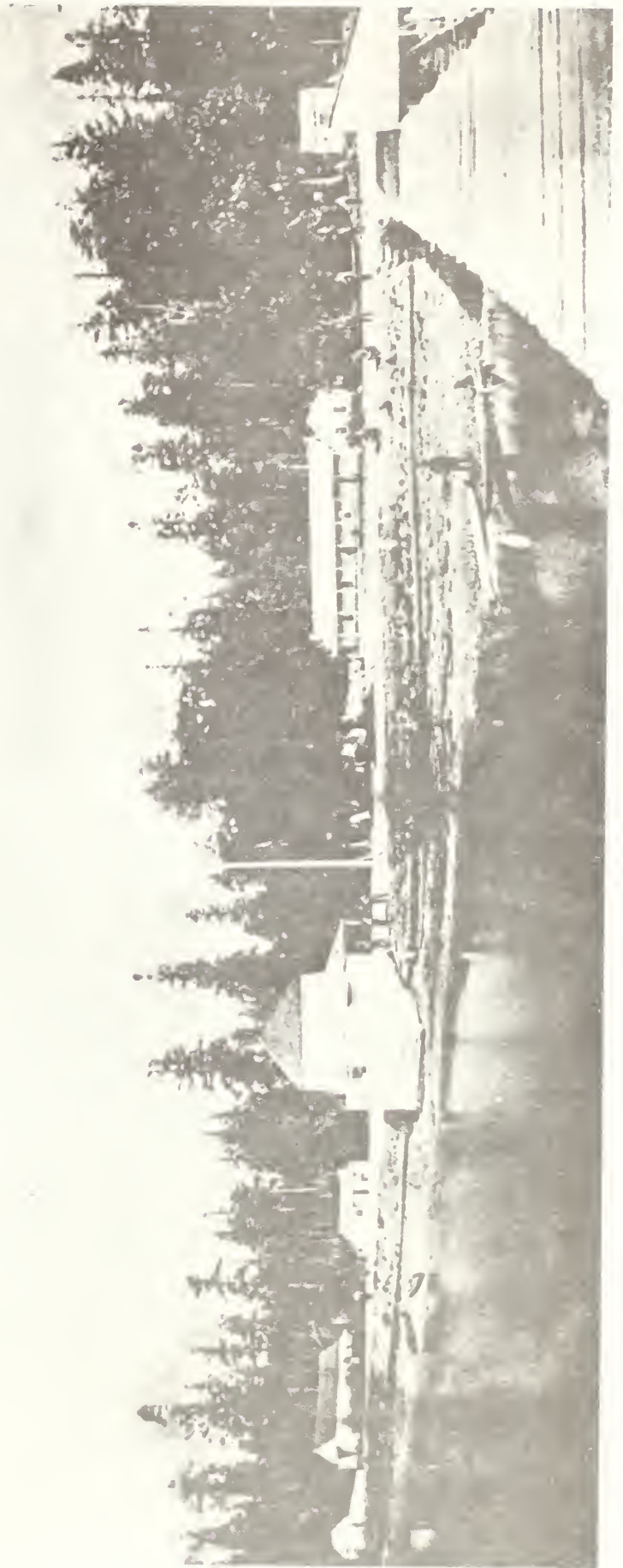


FIGURE 4 English Camp during Royal Marines occupation. Storehouse (commissary) to left, original portion of now-restored barracks to right. Collection, San Juan Island National Historical Park.

The question of which of two major channels--Canal de Haro or Rosario--was "the" channel to which the treaty referred was disputed for over twenty-five years. Between these two straits were the San Juan Islands.

By the early 1850s the British colonial government, through the Hudson's Bay Company, and the newly-established U.S. Territory of Washington both laid claim to the islands. In 1854 Colonel Isaac Ebey, the U.S. Collector of Customs for the Puget Sound area, sent Henry Webber to the San Juan Island to inventory and collect taxes on the Company's sheep, the first of three U.S. county officials to take up residence on the island that year.

Despite disputes over taxes, British and Americans co-existed fairly peacefully on the island, cooperating during skirmishes with Indians who periodically sent raiding parties south from British Columbia. In 1856 the United States and Great Britain appointed a boundary commission to survey the 49th Parallel and to attempt to find a solution to the water boundary issue. The survey progressed throughout 1857, although the commission was deadlocked on the water boundary issue.

News of the discovery of gold on Canada's Fraser River in 1857 brought an influx of adventurers, primarily American, to the north boundary area. In 1859 a group hired a surveyor to go to San Juan to lay out claims, and by June of that year about twenty-five Americans were living on the island. On June 15 Lyman Cutler, whose claim lay closest to the Hudson's Bay Company farm, Bellevue, shot and killed a Company pig rooting in his potato patch.³

³Ibid., p.14.

Disagreement between the British and American authorities over the pig's replacement costs, and exaggerated accounts of the attendant incidents aggravated American hostilities towards the British. Ostensibly in response to a petition from settlers on the island asking for protection from Indians, Brigadier General William Harney, commanding general of the U.S. Army's Department of Oregon, ordered American troops to the island. They landed on the south end of San Juan Island on July 27, 1859. In response, the British sent three naval ships to Griffin Bay, and formal protests and charges were exchanged. An uneasy peace, charged with tension, was maintained while communications between Victoria and London, Washington Territory and Washington, D.C., and San Juan Island and Victoria made their way through official channels. President James Buchanan dispatched General Winfield Scott to resolve the crisis. Scott arrived in Fort Vancouver on October 20, 1857, and negotiated a settlement with Governor James Douglas of British Columbia by which the island would be jointly occupied by British and American troops--100 troops from each nation--to protect the nationals of both countries. In March of 1860 the British Royal Marines landed on the shore of Garrison Bay under the command of Captain George Bazalgette. They were to stay on the island until November 2, 1872, almost a month to the day after Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany, the arbiter of the boundary dispute, awarded the San Juan Islands to the United States.

English Camp Structures

Second Lieutenant Fred Epstein, head of the American troops sent to guard the abandoned English Camp buildings in 1872, prepared a report on seventeen buildings he received. His superior, First Lieutenant James

Haughey, wrote a more detailed report which he forwarded to the Department of the Columbia in early December. In January of 1875, A. E. Alden was appointed master agent in charge of both posts, and he listed the structures for which he had become caretaker. The 1874 survey by Major Micheler included a map of the camp, which showed twenty-seven structures.⁴

The structures were arrayed in a series of somewhat axial relationships to the bay and the topography of the cove. Apparently the first structure built was a frame storehouse for which the materials were requisitioned before the Marines left for the island in March of 1860. With the exception of the log blockhouse or guardhouse on the shore of Garrison Bay, most structures appear to have been frame buildings with horizontal board siding, some with paneled doors and six-over-six windows. Other documented pre-1868 buildings included a storehouse, surgeon's quarters, officers' mess, barracks, single subaltern's quarters, a stable and storehouse, and dock structures.

After the arrival of a new garrison commander, Captain William Delacombe, in June 1867, a new cottage for the commanding officer and his family was built. A new house was also constructed for the married subaltern, and repairs and alterations were made to the single subaltern's house, the barracks, storehouse, and guardhouse. Other buildings on the site included wash and bath houses, a blacksmith shop, an officers' mess, a messhouse, a sawmill, two sentry boxes, a school and library, and several additional structures, including a formal garden and

⁴Ibid., pp. 199-240. Detailed descriptions of the structures are located in Chapter 6; historic photographs, collection of American Camp files, San Juan Island National Historical Park.

flagstaff. A number of accounts by nineteenth-century visitors to the camp noted the neatness and cleanliness of the garrison and the beauty of the setting.

Civilian Settlement

Approximately twenty-five people were living on the island when American troops landed in 1859, most of them "squatting" near the south end of the island. In August of 1859 The British Colonist, a Victoria newspaper, noted that "some six American squatters" were living on the north end of the island.⁵ During the 1860s, the civilian population grew slowly, comprised mostly of men who either established preemptive homestead claims or who lived in San Juan Village, located near the Hudson's Bay Company wharf. A number of these were would-be miners, returned from the Fraser River gold fields. Until the middle of the decade, civil-military relations were strained, primarily in the American Camp vicinity where certain settlers and entrepreneurs persisted in challenging American military authority, including attempts to regulate their sale of liquor to soldiers and Indians. In 1868 the U.S. District Court in Port Townsend settled the issue, determining that San Juan Island was under military rule. The English Camp commanders seem to have enjoyed relatively undisputed control of civilian affairs of citizens claiming British protection. Issues involving citizens of both nationalities were handled jointly by American and British military authorities.

⁵Thompson, Historic Resource Study, p. 226.

Throughout the 1860s, excursionists from Victoria visited the island, joining in both American and British holiday celebrations sponsored by the garrisons: picnics, suppers and dances, and horseraces were part of the social activities of the island during the joint occupation. Prior to the boundary decision, settlers were in the unique position of not having to pay taxes or other property assessments.⁶

One hundred and eighty-four adult males lived in the islands in 1870, excluding the military garrisons, according to the 1870 census; ninety-six of these lived on San Juan. Approximately twice as many British-born settlers claimed American citizenship as those who did not. Sheep raising and farming were accounted successful activities in an 1876 report.⁷ Just prior to British withdrawal in 1872, forty-six British settlers on the island had submitted a petition requesting the English Camp commander to stay on San Juan and protect their interests. But by 1873 a special U.S. commissioner sent to settle outstanding British claims reported he found all had become American citizens.⁸

In 1874 the island was surveyed by the Surveyor General's office in Olympia, Washington, after which settlers filed formal claims to the land on San Juan. English Camp, surveyed in the fall, fell in Sections 25 and 26 of Township 36 North, Range 4 West. The survey field notes indicate the camp was still owned by the United States, and the plat map noted the

⁶Ibid., p. 105.

⁷Elwood, Evans, Washington Territory: Her Past, Her Present and the Elements of Wealth Which Ensure Her Future (Olympia, WA: C.B. Bagley, 1877; reprint ed., Seattle, WA: Shorey Book Store, 1966), passim; Keith Murray, The Pig War (Tacoma: Washington State Historical Society, April 1968), p. 67; Thompson, Historic Resource Study, pp. 195-196.

⁸Thompson, Historic Resource Study, p. 196.

location of the English Garrison. The closest farms to the camp belonged to August Hoffmeister, the past's former sutler, and to an R. Pritchard. In January of 1876, English-born William Crook purchased the land and structures of English Camp.

Ten years later, San Juan Island had a population of 536: 302 men and 234 women. Most settlers were farmers, but a large number of men described themselves as fishermen and laborers. Many settlers were born in Great Britain, Canada or the United States, but the island also had a fairly high proportion of settlers born in other European countries. One-third of the total archipelago's population was American Indian.⁹

San Juan Village, which grew from a small collection of tents near American Camp on the south end of San Juan Island, was the hub of island life for a few short decades. After the area of Friday Harbor was designated the new county seat in the early 1870s, the village was abandoned, and in 1890 the few remaining buildings on the site burned. By 1900 Friday Harbor, the new island center, was a thriving village with a population of between three and four hundred, a salmon cannery, wharves and warehouses, and a telephone system.

At the turn of the century three thousand people lived on the islands. Agriculture and fishing were primary industries, and San Juan Island boasted a lime manufacturing plant at Roche Harbor, north of English Camp. Steamers connected the islands to the mainland.

⁹Washington, Washington Territorial Auditor's Office, Census Roll, 1885.

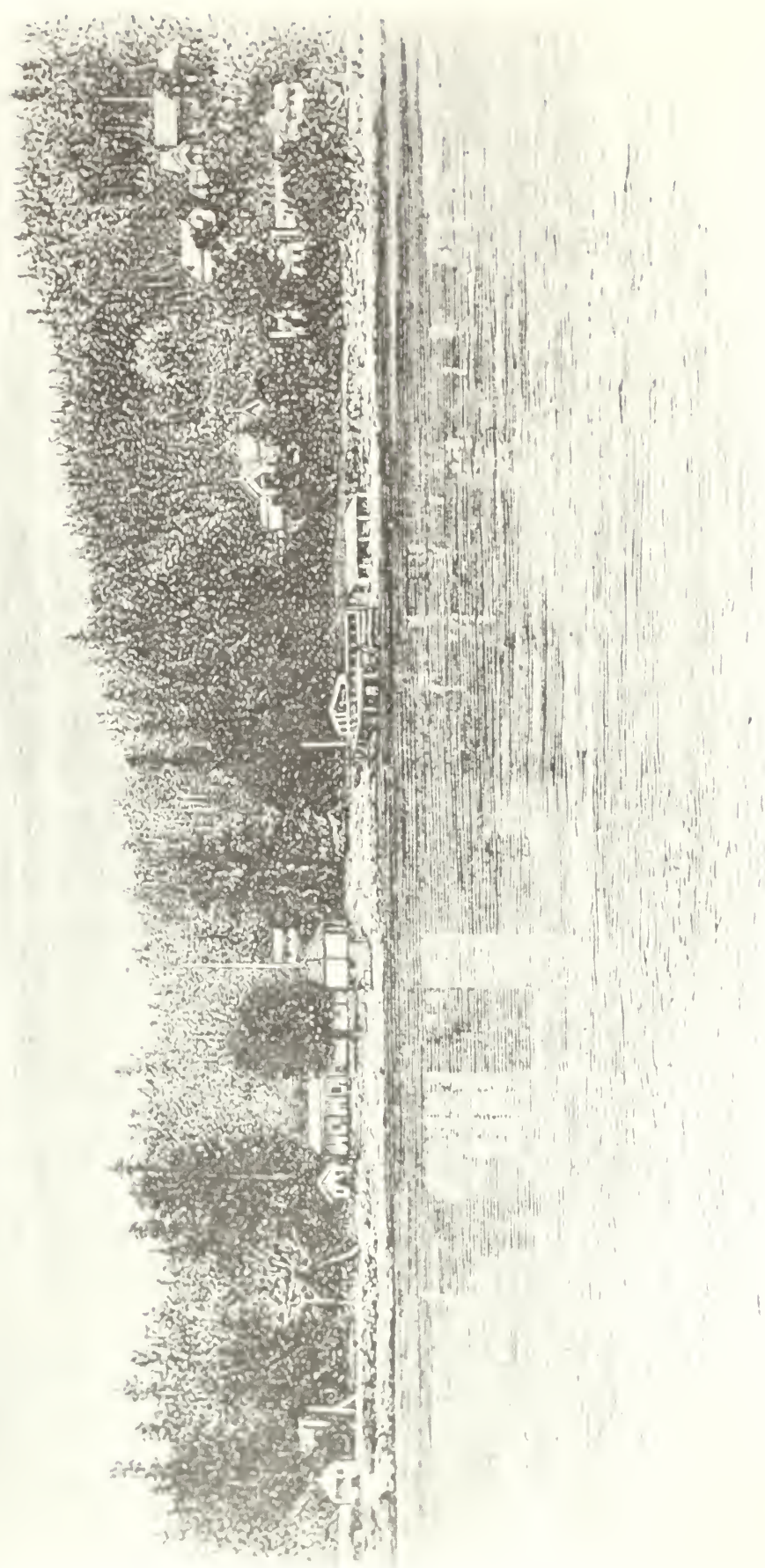


FIGURE 5 Engraving of English Camp, ca. 1870. The disputed Captain's house is the uppermost building on the right, and the Lieutenant's (Subaltern's) house is below it, to the left. Collection, San Juan Island National Historical Park.

The Crook Family

William Crook purchased the land on which the English Camp structures stood on January 5, 1876. He and his young family had finally reached the end of a long cross-country journey via ox-drawn wagon, which had lasted at least four years. A house carpenter by training, Crook was looking for land to settle, apparently lured west by accounts of the Puget Sound area.¹

Family tradition claims Crook arrived in the United States in 1856, when he landed in New Orleans. He was born in Yorkshire, England on

¹Interview with Rhoda Crook Anderson by Carl Stoddard, Tape in Collection of San Juan Island National Historical Park, 18 February 1970; interview with Mary Crook Davis by Newland, Washington Emergency Relief Administration, Everett, Washington, xeroxed notes in Collection of San Juan Island National Historical Park, 27 July 1936. Both of Crook's daughters remarked on their father's desire to settle in Puget Sound. Rhoda claimed her father had read about Puget Sound before arriving in America. Mary said her father wanted to locate next to salt water, and that he refused to stop traveling until the family reached the coast.

November 27, 1837, the son of James and Mary Crook. James, too, was a carpenter and a draftsman of no little skill. It is unclear whether William's parents accompanied him on his voyage to the United States, but there is no doubt his father was in North America by the 1860s, drafting and perhaps designing structures in Ontario, Canada. A brother, John, may have emigrated with the family.²

By 1867 William and James were in Ontario, where James designed at least part of the Presbyterian Church in Seaforth. It is most likely that there William met his future wife, Mary Forrest, a Scottish immigrant born in 1835. Sometime in the late 1860s, probably 1869, William and Mary began their trek west. James stayed in Ontario until at least 1871. One family member said William was hired to build houses in various places as the Crooks traveled west, which may account for the length of time it took them to reach Washington. The Crooks' first daughter, Mary, was born in Fremont, Nebraska Territory, on June 6, 1871. After her birth the Crooks presumably picked up the Oregon Trail west of Fremont, and traveled on it as far as Fort Bridger, Wyoming. For some reason, rather than heading north on the trail through Idaho, the family continued west to the town of Evanston, Wyoming, where a second child, James, was born on September 29, 1873. The family apparently

²William Filbey and Mary K. Meyer, eds., Passenger and Immigration Lists Index, Vol. 1, A-G, (Detroit, Michigan: Gale Research Co., 1981). Secondary accounts of Crook's arrival in the U.S. say he was sixteen years old when he landed in 1856: since his birth date is verifiably 1837, either the date of his arrival or his reported age upon arrival is wrong. Since the 1900 census reports his date of arrival as 1856, most likely his age was reported erroneously. There are no reported records of passengers from Great Britain--or any other European country--arriving in New Orleans in the 1850s. However, a William, John, and James Crook all participated in the Aliens Declaration of Intention and Oath of Allegiance in 1860 in the Superior Court of Pennsylvania.

rejoined the primary route of the Oregon Trail through Idaho and then the secondary route to Walla Walla, Washington.³

According to the Crooks' youngest daughter, Rhoda, her father first heard of English Camp from a Major Blake, whom she said the family met on the Oregon Trail. In this story, Blake told Crook to travel to Olympia and inquire about routes to the San Juan Islands. Rhoda said the family arrived on San Juan Island--via a schooner from Olympia--in 1874. In 1936 daughter Mary, then in late middle age, claimed the family followed the Oregon Trail to Olympia, Washington, and then took a schooner to American Camp on San Juan Island, arriving in 1876. The son, James, said he was two years old when the family arrived on the island, making the date late in 1875.⁴

In November of 1875 Crook and his family settled on the English Camp site, with the intent to claim the land under the homestead land laws. According to Rhoda, they found the buildings in "perfect condition." Rhoda also said a caretaker on the property--possibly Alden--told Crook he could not buy the land because it belonged to the government, but her father, she said, went to Olympia and was told by an official there that he could file a homestead claim and take possession. Possession evidently referred to the land, and not the buildings, because on

³Drawings of "Additions to Moorehouses Dwelling, Goderich, Canada," dates 1871 and signed by "J. Crook, arch.," are in the collection of San Juan Island National Historical Park; Information on birth dates and locations are taken from a list of family births and deaths in an autograph album belonging to James Crook (the son), dated 1888, in the collection of San Juan Island National Historical Park; the Walla Walla route was described by Rhoda Crook Anderson in the interview by Stoddard, 18 February 1970.

⁴Rhoda Crook Anderson interview by Stoddard, 18 February 1970; Mary Crook Davis interview by Newland, 27 July 1936; Thompson, Historic Resource Study, p. 209.

November 24, 1875, the buildings formerly occupied by the British troops were auctioned by the Office of the Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the Columbia. A total of ". . . in all about 15 buildings" were advertised for auction, and records have survived on the sale of two of them--the Captain's house and the Subaltern's house, both of which were purchased by a John Izett for a Henry Webster. Crook and a number of other San Juan Islanders were present at the sale, including a Major E.W. Blake.⁵

Blake said in a later law suit over the Captain's and Subaltern's houses, involving Crook and Webster, that he had ". . . aided Mr. Crook in getting there to English Camp and showed him the place, and I had intended to take the place myself as a homestead, but I gave way and permitted him and his family to take the place."⁶ In exchange for this aid and "consideration," Mr. Blake understood that he was to purchase and "have the Captain's and Lieutenant's quarters and the hill on which they were situated . . . about five acres was mentioned and estimated as the area to be included." Crook, according to Blake, was under obligation to him. In Crook's later testimony during the same hearing, he agreed that Major Blake was to buy the buildings "as his own," but stated "There was no amount of land ever mentioned that Major Blake was to have title to."⁷

⁵Washington, Jefferson County Clerk Third Territorial District Court, Territorial Case File, File #195, Findings of Referee, 30 June, 1879. Washington State Archives Regional Center, Bellingham, Washington. File 195, Series 2, Box 3.

⁶Ibid., Evidence Taken by Referee, p. 16.

⁷Ibid., pp. 12, 16, 17, 39.

There are no known records showing the disposition of the other buildings auctioned that day, nor any indication whether Crook bid on and purchased the extant buildings--the log blockhouse, the storehouse, or the barracks--or any others that are seen in historic photos dating from the Crook period. The hospital building, now restored at English Camp, was apparently purchased and later moved to Peter Lawson's farm, about three miles from the camp site. Crook may have purchased the other buildings, or may have assumed ownership because no one else bid on them. On January 6, 1876, Crook filed his application to enter Sections 25 and 26 as his homestead under the Homestead Law at the U. S. District Land Office at Olympia, Washington Territory.

At the time of the auction the Crooks were living on the land, but it is not clear which building--if any--they first occupied. In 1956 son Jim told an interviewer the family first lived in the barracks building, but daughter Rhoda said the family first lived in the "Lieutenant's house," which is where she was born on February 29, 1880.

Testimony in the 1879 lawsuit indicates the Crooks took possession of and lived in the disputed Lieutenant's (Subaltern's) house beginning September 1, 1878. It is possible, then, that the family first lived in a barracks building: there were two extant in 1875, both in "fair condition," although only one survives today. The family most likely moved directly from the barracks into the Lieutenant's house, located on a terrace east and slightly south of the formal gardens. The house had been built in 1867, a 36-by-32-foot frame building with six rooms, a kitchen, and a pantry.⁸

⁸Frank Lynch, "The Old Blockhouse at English Camp," Seattle Post Intelligencer, 29 August 1956, n.p.; Thompson, Historic Resource Study, p. 217.

The move coincides to the day with the event that sparked the lawsuit--an attempt by Webster to sell the Captain's house and the Lieutenant's house to a Mr. Timothy Flynn. Crook refused to allow Flynn and Webster's lawyer possession of the house. On March 4, 1879, Crook, Webster, and their attorneys went to court in Port Townsend. The essence of the suit was Crook's refusal to acknowledge Webster's ownership of the two structures. He agreed Webster had purchased the buildings during the auction--or rather, he agreed that Webster's agent, John Izett, had purchased the buildings. However, he claimed, the terms of the sale for all the buildings auctioned required their removal from his land within thirty--later sixty--days, and that failure to remove the structures meant he gained possession of them. In March of 1878 Crook told Webster to remove the buildings within sixty days or he would claim them: Webster did not respond until September, when he told Flynn he would sell him the buildings for \$500. The Crooks moved into the building the same day Webster apparently struck the bargain with Flynn. Because Crook had agreed to maintain the buildings for a period of months, for which he was partially paid, and because of conflicting testimony and misunderstandings, and Webster's claim of a loss of \$500, the case was brought to court. Ultimately, the referee in the matter, C. H. Hanford, found in favor of Crook. Webster's lawyers appealed. The final decree in the matter, filed September 15, 1879, awarded Webster a sum of \$240. Crook retained title to the houses.⁹

According to Rhoda, the family later moved into the "library" building, apparently located on the upper terrace, south of the

⁹Third Territorial District Court, File #195, *passim*.

"blacksmith's shop" whose masonry ruin is extant. Since the building is no longer there, and records are not clear, it is only possible to state that the building may have been a 36-by-20-foot structure, third to the west of a row of four structures which ran on a westerly axis on the uppermost terrace where the Crook house now sits. Rhoda said the family later moved into the barracks building--the one still extant--which Crook "fixed up" by building a new fireplace and moving or adding interior walls to create a living room. Evidence found prior to reconstruction of the building supports her claim of alterations to the structure.¹⁰

Mary Crook Davis, four or five years old when the family arrived on San Juan Island, remembered that most settlers lived in two-room log structures, furnished with hand-made items. Most people, she said, traded produce and game for manufactured items, such as cloth. Food included island game, particularly deer, ducks and geese. A trip to the nearest store--first San Juan Village, and later, Friday Harbor, was an all-day affair via wagon or horseback. Her father, she said, planted grain in the fields cleared by the Marines, and fruit trees--primarily cherries and apples--in the old Marine parade ground.¹¹

In 1880 San Juan County assessed William for \$990 worth of personal property, but no assessment was levied on his land for improvements. In 1883--the year his patent was recorded for Lot 1 and the Southwest quarter of the Northwest quarter of Section 25, and Lots 1, 11, 12 and 13 of Section 26 in Township 36 North, Range 4 West--a total of 161 85/100

¹⁰Rhoda Crook Anderson interview by Stoddard, 18 February 1970; A. Lewis Koue and Erwin Thompson, English Camp: San Juan Island National Historical Park; Historic Structures Report, Part 1 (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, Division of History, 1969), pp. 21-23.

¹¹Mary Crook Davis interview by Newland, 27 July 1936.

acres--he was paying taxes on \$250 worth of land, \$300 worth of improvements, and \$189 of personal property. Ten acres of the 161 were recorded as "improved."¹²

By 1880, when the Crooks' third and final child, Rhoda, was born, William's father, James, had arrived on San Juan and was living next door to the family. There is no record of which structure he lived in, nor do recorded interviews with the family mention him. Rhoda, in later years, mentioned her Uncle John, saying he was a bachelor who lived in the Captain's house and arrived "years" after her father came to the island, but her grandfather is not mentioned. James, whose wife, Mary, had died in 1868, homesteaded the east half of the Northwest quarter of Section 25, a total of 80 acres, adjoining his son's claim. His patent was recorded in May 1885. Some long-time residents claim William and his brother, John, made elaborately carved furniture for the house, and also built caskets for sale to island residents.¹³

In 1880 William Crook still identified himself as a house carpenter, and his daughter, Rhoda, claimed he ". . . didn't care much for farming . . ." and pursued his trade by building "most of the" houses on San Juan. While this is possible, it seems full-time homesteading would have left little time for carpentry beyond the scattered structures he erected on his own homestead. Also, daughter Mary indicated her father gave up carpentry for farming and raising fruit and grain.

¹²San Juan County Real Property Assessment and Tax Rolls (Washington: Assessor's Office, San Juan County, 1881, 1882, 1883). Washington State Archives Regional Center, Bellingham, Washington.

¹³U.S., Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, Tenth Census of Population (1880); interview with Etta Egeland by Patricia Erigero, 27 June 1984. Some of the furniture is now in possession of the San Juan County Historical Society.

On February 14, 1889, James Crook died intestate. William inherited his eighty acres, which included fencing, valued at \$250, and several buildings, valued at \$75. In 1892 the family had enough money to loan \$100 to neighbors, secured by land, and in conjunction with a neighbor in 1895, loaned \$1,250 to another neighbor, again secured by land on the island. Also in 1895, William and Mary sold Lot 1 of Section 26, a total of 25 acres.¹⁴

In 1895 William was assessed for a total of 152.75 acres in Section 25, and 41 acres in Section 26: Lot 3 in Section 26, consisting of 3 acres--the site of English Camp proper--was the only lot listing assessed improvements, valued at \$400. According to daughter Rhoda, Crook had made use of most of the buildings on the site. She claimed her father used both the blacksmith shop and the sawpit, situated near the "library". She also indicated the blockhouse was used by the family for storage, and that her father used the storehouse (commissary) as a shop for building boats. She stated that he tore down the first barracks building, and used the Captain's house, either during or after her uncle John's stay there, as a metal shop. The Captain's house burned down in 1894, and Rhoda claimed the Lieutenant's house was also demolished by fire, which must have occurred after her birth there in 1880. She also noted her father was responsible for building the picket fences that enclosed fields and orchards on the site.

In 1897 Mary, the eldest daughter, married Herbert H. Davis, whose family had settled on Lopez Island in the San Juans in the early 1870s.

¹⁴Record of Mortgages (Washington: Auditor's Office, San Juan County); Record of Deeds (Washington: Auditor's Office, San Juan County); Probate Records (Washington: Auditor's Office, San Juan County, 1891), Washington State Archives Regional Center, Bellingham, Washington.

Davis, born in Michigan, made his living operating a series of steamers and tugboats in the islands, including the tug "Roche Harbor," which was owned by Roche Harbor Limeworks. The Davises lived with her parents after their marriage, and in 1900 Davis took advantage of the dock facilities at English Camp to rebuild one of his wrecked steamers, The Pansy, which, with a new hull, was rechristened Mary D. Soon after the turn of the century Rhoda married Fred Anderson, a chief engineer on the Lydia Thompson, a mailboat operating on the Sound, and moved first to Fairbanks, Alaska, and then to the mainland of Washington, where she lived for over thirty years with her husband, who operated a steamer in the Sound. James, the son, never married. On October 23, 1899, William's wife, Mary, died.¹⁵

In 1900 William purchased Lots 14 and 15 of Section 26, northwest of English Camp. At the time the tax assessor recorded his ownership of two horses, two cows, twenty sheep, a wagon, and \$40 worth of furniture. However, a daybook kept for the farm indicates he owned sixty-three ewes and two rams in 1899. The family sold eggs, chickens, sheep, wool, and fruit--in August 1899 they sold the Wirth store in Friday Harbor over 500 pounds of cherries, the price of which was applied to future grocery purchases. In the 1900 census William referred to himself as a farmer, not a house carpenter. On August 13, 1901, William died of a heart attack while doing chores near his barn. In addition to his livestock and land, he left some farm machinery to his children.

At the time of his father's death, Jim Crook was in his late twenties, working as a laborer on the farm. He had been educated on the

¹⁵Mary Crook Davis interview by Newland, 22 July 1936; San Juan Islander, 25 January 1900, p. 3, and 1 March 1900, p. 3.



FIGURE 6 Mary Crook Davis, Jim Crook and Rhoda Crook Anderson, ca. 1900. Collection, San Juan Island National Historical Park.



FIGURE 7 Carding machine built by Jim Crook, just prior to its removal to the San Juan County Historical Society. Collection, San Juan Island National Historical Park.

island, had lived there since he was two years old, and apparently only made occasional trips to the mainland. All three children were joint heirs to William's estate, which was settled in 1902, although in 1904 Rhoda and Mary signed a quit-claim deed to all the property in favor of Jim.¹⁶

In 1900 Jim began construction of a two-story frame house, located on a knoll overlooking the camp and Garrison Bay. Why, after twenty plus years of living in camp structures, a new house was built is something of a mystery. One account claims Jim Crook "helped" his brother-in-law, Herbert Davis, build the house. If this is so, it is possible that the Davises wanted to build a house for the family they planned to have: in fact, they had four children, none of whom survived childhood. The house was completed in 1903. Long-time residents say both the Davises and Jim occupied the house, but some stories claim Jim moved out and into the barracks at some point during his long tenure on the farm. The house, with its fairly generously-sized eight rooms plus kitchen wing, seems to have been planned for a large family.¹⁷

In the first few decades of the twentieth century the farm operated from income derived from a variety of sources. In 1913 Jim recorded a total of 136 sheep, some sold for meat and all sheared for their wool. He made barrels, which he sold for ninety-five cents each to the Great

¹⁶San Juan Islander, 20 September 1900, p. 3.

¹⁷Rhoda Crook Anderson interview by Stoddard, 18 February 1970; Lucile McDonald, "Historic Acres to Be a State Park," The Seattle Times, 15 December 1963, p. 7. Another story is that Crook built the house for a mail-order bride who never showed up, or that he built it for a fiancée who changed her mind. It is possible that William designed the house, since he did not die until 1901, when the house was presumably under construction.

Northern Fish Company. In 1921 he supplemented the farm income by working on a road, possibly for the county. A number of outbuildings began to appear around the meadow northwest of the house, reflecting farm functions. These included two chicken houses, an existing smokehouse, a garage, a sawmill, a granary, and several other structures. At some point the English Camp barracks was converted to a barn. In 1902 James purchased an additional forty-five acres--Lots 1 and 2 of Section 26, which had a structure on it--on the south edge of Westcott Bay, north of his holdings. By 1911 he owned a little over 272 acres, three horses, four yearling cattle, sheep, a wagon, and a carriage, \$35 in general agricultural machinery and \$120 worth of major agricultural equipment, such as a threshing machine or hay press. He also had \$50 worth of boats, but as yet did not own an automobile.¹⁸

Even as a youngster Jim tinkered with machinery, ". . . always making something new, inventing something," an occupation he pursued throughout his life. His sister Rhoda said their father used to lock up his tools to keep his children away from them. One day, however, Jim stole the key to the tool cabinet and proceeded to make a model airplane. William found him working on it, and asked "What's that thing?" When Jim told him, his father said "Have you lost your senses?" The ill-fated craft was thrown out, and, according to Rhoda, ". . . that settled that." Much later Jim told journalist Frank Lynch he ". . . had an idea for a flying machine--never did have the money to develop it.

¹⁸Crook Day Book, Collection of San Juan County Historical Society, ca. 1890-1927; San Juan County Real Property Assessment and Tax Rolls, 1905, 1911; San Juan County Personal Property Assessment Roll, 1905, 1910.



FIGURE 8 Jim Crook with homemade wool suit, ca. 1945.
Collection, San Juan Island National Historical Park.

Then the Wright brothers came out with something very much like I had in mind myself."¹⁹

Crook has also been credited with building boats. In 1970 two half models of boats were found under the barracks building, one of which was stamped with "J. Crook." The models, built between 1890 and 1940, were apparently used by Crook to construct full-scale boats, and were of a design common to the islands in the years between 1901 and 1916. Jim may have picked up his boatbuilding skills from his father, whom his sister claimed had built a catamaran of juniper wood.²⁰

Jim began to tinker with the machinery he used on the farm, modifying their operation to perform different tasks than called for in their original design. He would not, according to Rhoda, give up on an invention ". . . until he got it right." He designed and built the sawmill, and claimed to have made everything in it ". . . but the saw and the wheels for the carriage." He altered a tractor so he could rake hay while operating the tractor. He built a loom--he said he got the idea from a book--and a spinning machine and spool rack, and a twenty-foot-long, two-ton carding machine from a manure spreader's wheels, dried steer hide, homemade gears and chains, and the wood of various trees, all powered by a belt connected to a tractor. From these inventions he made his own clothes from the wool of his own sheep. Other Crook-created items ranged from a simple system of iron pipes and slats

¹⁹Rhoda Crook Anderson interview by Stoddard; Lynch, "Old Blockhouse."

²⁰Rhoda Crook Anderson interview by Stoddard; Kenady, Stephen, "Small Craft Half Models from English Camp," in San Juan Archaeology, ed. Roderick Sprague, vol. 1 (Moscow, Idaho: Laboratory of Anthropology, University of Idaho, 1983), pp. 189-196.

to train pea vines, to a pulley system in the house which would automatically make his bed. One piece of machinery found after his death was an Essex automobile which had been converted into a power cut-off saw. As he put it, "I've always had a mind for inventions . . ."²¹

Sometime around 1913 "an Englishman" arrived in English Camp, asking to see the graves of Royal Marines buried on Mount Young in the 1860s. According to Crook, as a result of the visit and subsequent letters to England, he was hired to care for the cemetery at ten dollars per year, which, he said, consisted of raking leaves, mowing the grass, and building a protective fence and stile. This was one of the first actions taken by the Crooks to begin to preserve the English Camp site and share it with the public. Visitors to the site gradually increased: in 1956 Mary Davis told a reporter she would guide up to 100 visitors each day, curious about the story of English Camp. In 1956 Royal Canadian Navy officers made an official visit to English Camp and the graves on Mount Young. Several years later another contingent of the Royal Canadian Navy landed at English Camp to repair the gravesite and hold a brief service, after which Crook was presented with the Red Ensign by Canadian Lieutenant Commander William Walker. Crook apparently did some maintenance work on the English Camp buildings: in the late 1950s he re-shingled the blockhouse roof.²²

²¹Lynch, "Old Blockhouse"; Photo Inventory of Crook Artifacts, Collection of San Juan Island National Historical Park.

²²Frank Lynch, "A Bit of British Soil on San Juan," Seattle Post-Intelligencer, 30 August, 1956, n.p.; "James Crook Receives Red Ensign at Ceremony," unidentified newsclipping, collection of San Juan Island National Historical Park.

Jim and his sister, Mary, lived in the Crook house until Mary's death in an automobile accident in 1959. Mary, by then a widow, had kept a brief journal of her activities during the 1940s, offering some insight into daily life on the farm. Her daily notes include a weather log, and a description of her weekly chores, such as laundry and house cleaning--during the winter the laundry was hung in the house to dry. References to "brother J" include mention of his fishing expeditions in the straits, cutting hay in the summer, and other farm chores. Occasional references are made to sick farm animals and frequent trips by Mary to Friday Harbor and Roche Harbor, where she visited friends, shopped, and attended Eastern Star and other organizations to which she belonged. No note is ever made of Jim accompanying her on her social outings. Her diary also frequently notes sightseers to the camp, and an occasional hope that visitors wouldn't show up, particularly on cold winter days. Both Mary and Jim "loved" the farm, according to their sister, Rhoda Anderson, who also said Jim had many opportunities to sell the property, but always decided there was no other place he would rather live.²³

In 1960 eighty-year-old sister Rhoda, then a widow for more than twenty years, arrived at the farm to "take care" of her brother, Jim, age 87, who was suffering from a crippling arthritis which required him to use canes to walk. In 1963 Jim and Rhoda transferred ownership of over 100 acres, including the English Camp site, to the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission, several months after Senator Henry Jackson

²³Mary Crook Davis, unpublished diary, 1 January 1943-20 September 1947; Collection of San Juan County Historical Society, San Juan Island, Washington; Rhoda Crook Anderson interview by Stoddard.

introduced Senate Bill 1441 to authorize the establishment of the Pig War National Monument. In 1964 a National Park Service team from the Western Regional Office and Olympic National Park submitted a proposal for the establishment of San Juan Island National Historical Park, including both English and American Camps. On September 9, 1966, the 89th Congress passed Public Law 89-565, which authorized the establishment of the park and over three million dollars for acquisition of the lands and development of the park. When hearings on the establishment of the park were held in 1965, the Park Service endorsed life tenure for Jim, who at that point still owned over 170 acres in the vicinity of the camp, including the site of his house. The park's first master plan, dated June 1968, outlined acquisition and development plans for the park, including purchase of Crook's remaining land and transfer of ownership of the State-owned English Camp property. Before the plan was published, however, Jim Crook had died--in March 1967 at the age of 93--and his sister, Rhoda, was left sole heir of his estate.

In June 1968 the National Park Service purchased the remaining Crook land from Rhoda, who was given lifetime tenure in the house and three acres surrounding it. The land and house passed to the park after her death in 1972.



FIGURE 9 Mary Crook Davis and Jim Crook, ca. 1955. Photo by Eleanor Howard. Collection, San Juan Island National Historical Park.



FIGURE 10 Crook House soon after completion, ca. 1903. Left to right-- Herbert Davis, Mary Crook Davis, Jim Crook and unknown man, possibly Fred Anderson. Collection, San Juan Island National Historical Park.



FIGURE 11 Crook House porch brackets, 1984. Photo by Barry Schnoll, National Park Service.

The Crook House

The Crook house was built just north of what has been called the Royal Marines' blacksmith shop, on a knoll not far from the "library" where the Crook family lived for some years. Crook began work on the house in 1900, and it was completed in 1903.¹ It is a two-story, balloon-framed building, 28'2" square in plan, with a 16'5"-by-24'2", one-story wing on the east, added in the early 1960s. The low-pitched gable roof's ridge runs north-south, with a cross-gable on the west half which extends beyond the house's walls to cover a full-length, two-story porch.

The building's most significant architectural feature is its six-foot deep entrance porch, which, with its simple jig-sawn brackets, slender chamfered posts, and elliptic-shaped gable end arch, looks like a

¹Rhoda Crook Anderson interview by Stoddard, 18 February 1970.

simple version of the details and forms popularized in Palliser's later architectural pattern books for country cottages. In fact, a number of sheets of Palliser's architectural details, copyrighted in 1880, were found among the collection of drawings by Jim Crook's father and grandfather after Rhoda Anderson's death.

The porch has boxed eaves and horizontal board siding in the gable end, with 1 1/2"-by-1" wood strips laid vertically and horizontally in a decorative geometric pattern. The porch ceiling follows the shape of the arch ellipse, and is enclosed with butted 1"-by-4" boards. The four supporting chamfered posts are two-stories tall, laterally braced by the porch roof, the 2"-by-6" floor joists on the second floor, and the first floor. The second-story porch floor consists of 1"-by-5 1/4" beaded boards, with exposed ends extending beyond the bottom rail of the balustrade, giving the porch an unfinished appearance. The balustrades are simple: 1 1/4"-by-1 1/4" balusters spaced approximately 6" on center, with 2"-by-4" top rails and 2"-by-6" bottom rails. The second floor balustrade, at 2'7" in height, is 6" taller than the first floor balustrade. The crawl space beneath the porch was skirted with 1"-by-4" tongue-and-groove vertical siding, now replaced by T1-11 installed vertically. The original centralized, wide porch stairs had eight enclosed wood steps leading to the first floor landing, with a balustrade similar to those on the first and second floors, flanked at grade by 4"-by-4" newel posts with very simple carved triangular and notched caps. The stairs have been replaced with open treads, new 4"-by-4" newels, and a new balustrade top rail, although it appears the balusters from the original porch were reused. The original jigsaw brackets, with a simple circle motif, are intact.

The shingled, cross-gable roof has boxed eaves, with narrow bargeboard trim, projecting beyond the walls. Two brick chimneys with simple corbel caps projected from either end of the main gable ridge: the southernmost one has been removed. A wood gutter, patched with sheet metal, runs along the east eave line.

The house retains its original shiplap siding, with vertical cornerboards and gable trim boards. The main building fenestration on all but the east elevation is identical: two-over-two, tall, narrow double-hung windows with large panes each measuring 14" wide and 28" tall. The wood rails and stiles and mullions are narrow; the trim is simple butt-jointed 1"-by-5" board, with no details. The second floor windows on the east elevation have identical sashes and trim, but smaller panes which measure 12" wide and 20" tall. The original vertical board crawl space skirting around the entire house has been replaced with 1x11 siding.

On the west elevation, single windows flank the second floor porch door, and double windows flank the first floor entry door. The north elevation has two single windows on the upper floor, and three on the bottom floor. The south elevation has two single windows on the second floor, and a double and a single window below. The placement of the windows appear to be functionally-related to the interior plan, rather than formal design decisions based on exterior appearance. In size and detailing, they appear to be characteristic of farm houses on San Juan Island built in the two decades preceeding the turn-of-the-century.

The two original extant exterior doors are located on the west elevation. The first floor entry door has tenoned-through joints and molded panels: two square panels below and two tall arched panels above.

The original hardware has been replaced. Some current island residents claim the door was salvaged from the 1867 English Camp Captain's house, which burned in the 1890s. A comparison with historic photographs of the Captain's house shows a front entry door with similar panel molding, a style popular throughout the latter half of the nineteenth century. Crook had a reputation of reusing and adapting materials at hand, and it is possible the story is true. The second floor porch door is a molded panel door altered by Crook: the wood in the area between the middle and upper stiles and the right and left rails was removed and replaced with two square glass panes flanked by smaller rectangular and square panes set in narrow muntins and mullions. This door, like most of the interior doors, probably came from demolished 1860s English Camp structures, and was likely altered to admit light into the second floor interior hall. Both doors are trimmed with simple butt-jointed 1"-by-5" boards.

The house was not designed with an integral kitchen. Early photographs show a series of at least two, and possibly three, kitchen facilities located on the east side of the house. The earliest photographs of the house show the edge of an attached one-story structure on the southeast end of the house, glazed on its south elevation with six-over-six windows which may have been salvaged from the 1860s English Camp structures. Other early photos show a small, detached, one-story gable-roofed structure parallel to and just northeast of the house. This structure had a central brick chimney, and probably served as the kitchen; it may have been contemporaneous with the glazed wing on the south end. In later photographs, a one-story gable-roofed wing has been added to the house on the northernmost end of the east elevation, apparently replacing the earlier detached unit. This addition, of



FIGURE 12 Crook House west entry door, 1984. Possibly salvaged and re-used from Captain's house, built in 1867. Photo by Barry Schnoll, National Park Service.



FIGURE 13 Crook house second floor porch door, 1984. Crook probably installed the glazing. Photo by Barry Schnoll, National Park Service.

unknown size, had shiplap siding identical to the main structure, and the north elevation had a window identical to those on the house proper, except it was laid horizontally. Local residents claim that when Rhoda Anderson came to live with her brother after their sister, Mary, died in 1959, she was appalled by the kitchen and bathroom facilities and demanded they be replaced. In the early 1960s the current kitchen-bathroom wing was built, replacing the earlier wing in the same location.²

This wing has an asphalt-covered flat roof with 8" T1-11 siding, laid vertically. It has sliding aluminum windows and two doors: one on the east elevation, opening on to a 4'4"-by-10' plywood-floored porch roofed with corrugated fiberglass, and one on the south, which at one time had steps leading up to it. The foundation is wood posts on pre-cast concrete pads. The exterior door on the south has a large single glazed panel in its top half.

The house has been painted at least three times, with photographic evidence of white, gold, and a blue-grey color similar to the one covering it now. The original wood shingled roof is now covered with composition asphalt shingles. The floor system, which consists of joists laid on log girders, originally rested on massive tree sections, since replaced by wood posts on concrete pads.

Interior Features

The original part of the house has four rooms on the first floor and four rooms on the second. Access to the second floor is via a single-run

²Interview with Inez Brown, Brown Lumber Co., Friday Harbor, Washington, August 1984.



FIGURE 14 (Above) Ca. 1960 kitchen wing addition to Crook house, east elevation, 1984. The last in a series of kitchen facilities serving the house. Photo by Barry Schnoll, National Park Service.



FIGURE 15 (Right) Partial north elevation of Crook House. Photo by Barry Schnoll, National Park Service.

enclosed staircase located near the center of the building. The first floor 2"-by-4" stud walls are sheathed with horizontal board siding; these were initially finished with wallpaper over building paper, and later covered with particle board during the 1960s' remodeling. All original first floor door and window openings are framed with decorative milled molding with pateras in the upper corners, a typical molding stock pattern used in the last two decades of the nineteenth century.³ One-foot-square acoustic tiles, probably added during the 1960s' remodel, cover the unfinished wood ceiling boards.⁴ Baseboard trim is a simple 1"-by-8" board, which runs throughout the first floor and is probably original, contrasting strangely with the finished look of the door and window moldings. A low-pile, wall-to-wall carpet covers the original 3 1/4" wide tongue-and-groove wood floor. The second floor is unfinished, with tongue-and-groove wood floors, five-inch-wide shiplap wood board ceilings, and varying sizes of shiplap board sheathing on the walls; doors and windows in the west rooms have unpainted cedar ornamental moldings, identical to those on the first floor.

The front entry door, leading from the full-length porch, is slightly off-center on the house's west elevation. It opens directly into the living room, a 13'7"-by-14'4" space with a 9' 1 1/2" high ceiling, located in the structure's northwest corner. The 13'0"-by-11'3" dining room in the northeast corner is entered via a doorway in the living room's east wall, located on an angle from the entry door to provide room for the stairwell which runs along the dining room's south

³An 1880 house in Friday Harbor has identical door and window moldings.

⁴Original ceiling finish--if any--is unknown.

wall. A closet beneath the upper half of the staircase opens into the dining room, and a small framed "closet" on the dining room's west wall encloses the flue for a woodstove, now gone.

A door in the southeast corner of the dining room leads to a small hall at the foot of the stairs, which also has doors on the east, leading to the bathroom section of the kitchen wing, and on the south, leading to a 13'0"-by-12'3" room that may have been used as a bedroom.

Double paneled doors on the living room's south wall lead to the 13'7"-by-12'3" parlor, which now has a 2'-by-4'11" chipboard closet in its northeast corner that is seven feet tall.

A door on the west end of the living room leads into the kitchen addition. Paneled and framed with the patera molding, it is an original opening and probably initially led to the outside.

The kitchen-bathroom addition has three rooms: a 15'6"-by-15'10" kitchen with wood cabinets and double sink and a door on the east leading to the back entry porch; a 7'10"-by-8'0" utility room reached from a door in the southeast corner of the kitchen, and 7'0"-by-8'0" bathroom reached from the bottom stair landing. The floors in the addition are covered with seamless vinyl flooring, and the walls with gypsum drywall. All utility hook-ups are located in the addition.

The stairs, with treads and risers of uneven length and height, lead up to a generously-sized hall, 5'8" wide and 21'8" long. The glazed panel door to the second floor porch is at the west end of the hall and is currently boarded over. Single doors on either side of the south end of the hall lead into unfinished bedrooms: the northwest corner bedroom, 13'10"-by-10'6", and the southwest corner bedroom, which measures 14'0"-by-10'4". The 8'11" ceilings in these two rooms slope where the

cross-gable rafters meet in a valley at the roof near the outer western corners. Both rooms have unfinished board walls and ceilings, and unpainted patera moldings on doors and windows. The hall-sides of the doors do not have molding. Openings leading to the bedrooms to the east have been cut in the walls of both rooms.

A two-foot wide hall, with unfinished board walls and ceilings, runs along the east side of the stairwell to provide access to the two east bedrooms. The northeast bedroom measures 13'0"-by-10'6", with a 5'4"-by-3'2" shelved alcove in its southeast corner. A 16 1/2" square brick chimney runs from the floor to the ceiling on the room's west wall, corresponding with the chimney "closet" in the dining room below. The southeast bedroom is 13'0"-by-10'4", with a 5'4"-by-3'2" alcove in its northeast corner. A hole in the floor and in the ceiling beside its west wall indicate where a chimney once ran from the room below, connecting with the now-dismantled second brick chimney. The 8'11" tall ceilings in these rooms slope to 6'4" on the east walls. The windows and doors in these two rooms have simple moldings. None of the upstairs rooms have baseboard molding. On some walls, the studs have been left exposed.

There are three types of mortised four-panel doors in the house. The most common is a flush-panel type, located at all doorways downstairs with the exception of the dining room closet, the dining room entrance to the kitchen wing, the front door, and the rear door from the kitchen wing. The doorknobs and locksets on these doors are set low, 2' 3 1/2" from the bottom of the doors, and most have box locks with porcelain knobs, which replaced earlier, narrower hardware. The doors appear to be identical to those used in 1860 English Camp structures, and it is likely the Crooks re-used the doors from demolished structures in their house.



FIGURE 16 Interior door between living room and dining room, taken from living room, 1984. Note patera ornaments in molding corners. Photo by Barry Schnoll, National Park Service.



FIGURE 17 Decorative window trim with patera ornament in Crook House living room, 1984. Photo by Barry Schnoll, National Park Service.

The original finish on the doors--now painted white--appears to have been a varnish. Some of these doors were re-used in the 1960s kitchen wing--the utility room doors and the bathroom door. The entrances to the two south bedrooms upstairs also have these doors.

A raised panel door, with low-set hardware, is located between the dining room and new kitchen wing, and at the hall entrance to the upstairs northwest bedroom. The hall entrance to the upstairs northeast bedroom has a panel door that appears handmade, an apparent attempt to match the other second floor doors.

The original finish on the first floor baseboard and the patera window and door moldings appears to have been a varnish, similar to those on the door.

Wallpaper samples taken from the stairway show a brittle paper with a pastel white background and simple outline flowers. This paper was later painted with an off-white color. A sample taken from the parlor shows a combination floral and geometric design with a bronze-metallic, flocked maroon, olive green, gold, and brown color scheme, later covered with fibrous paper painted a beige color.

The mechanical systems in the house include electric hot water, electric baseboard heat and electric lights, all installed in the new kitchen wing and retrofitted in the downstairs of the original house. Roller-type window shades and fabric curtains hang in some windows.

Site Development

The English Camp site began to change the month the Crook family settled it, with the auction of the Royal Marines' buildings in November of 1875. While the number of buildings sold and immediately moved from the site is unknown, a comparison of historic photographs shows the disappearance of several smaller buildings within the military complex. The hospital building, now restored on site, was moved to a farm several miles away, probably within a few months of the auction.¹

Family stories say William Crook began to plant fruit trees within three years after settling the site, however, the earliest known post-military photograph of the area, which dates from 1880 at the earliest, does not show any fruit trees (see Figure 19). Remnants of a picket fence near the storehouse, and a fenced pasture to the north of

¹The terms of the auction, made much of in a later lawsuit, required the buildings to be moved within thirty days of the sale.

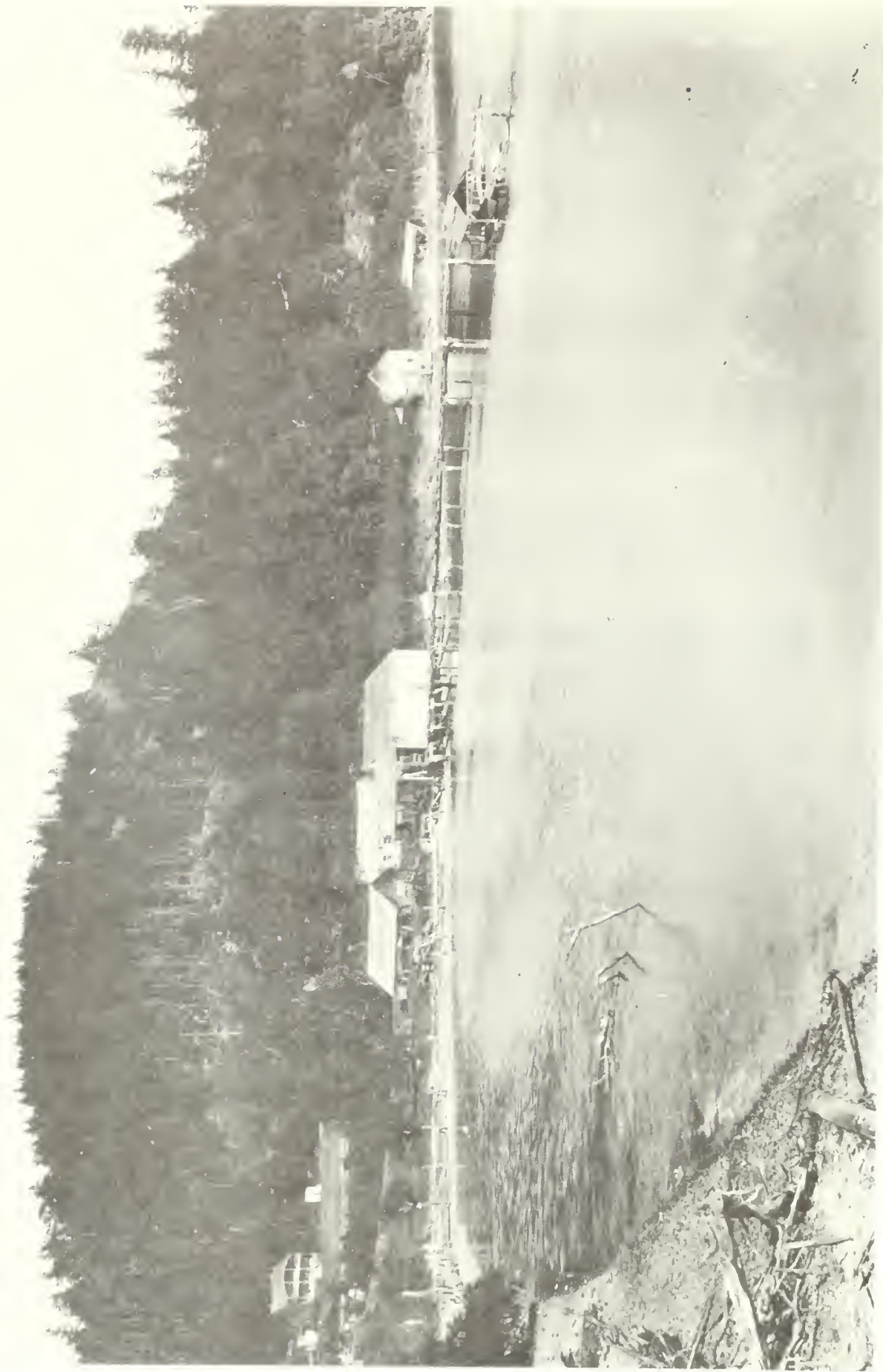


FIGURE 18 English Camp, ca. 1910. Note fruit trees in parade grounds, picket fence running from the camp towards the house and the small gable-roofed building east of the house, possibly the early kitchen.



FIGURE 19 English Camp, ca. 1880. The Captain's house can be seen in the trees to the right. The buildings on the terrace, from left to right, have been identified as the company mess and the carpentry shop--the "library" building between the two is missing. Collection, San Juan Island National Historical Park.



FIGURE 20 English Camp, ca. 1885. The masonry ruins on the terrace are to the left of what is called the company mess. Collection, San Juan Island National Historical Park.

the camp can be seen in photographs dating from ca. 1880 to ca. 1890. It appears that Crook built a split-rail fence, running in an easterly direction from a location just east of the barracks buildings, which terminated at the north-south running fence built by the Marines on the east side of a broad, road-like path which ran behind the buildings on the uppermost terrace (see Figure 22).

Sometime prior to 1895 Crook built a two-story barn with vertical siding and a lean-to on the south and west sides of it. The barn was located northwest of the present Crook house, roughly in the vicinity of the Marines' fenced pasture. The area around it remains cleared--as it was during the military period--and was probably used as pasture for sheep and cattle. By 1895 the Crooks had built a long pier west of the storehouse, extending into Garrison Bay, with a canopied, floating pier at its end. The Crooks also built a gable-roofed outbuilding on the east end of the pier, near the storehouse. By this time, too, part of the orchard north of the storehouse had mature fruit trees; the orchard south of the storehouse, in the parade grounds, was somewhat younger, and a third section of orchard, which appears to be the smallest of the three, extended east up the hill on the south side of the split-rail fence.

Between 1895 and ca. 1913 the buildings located to the south of the masonry ruins were dismantled: these included the mess hall and carpenter's shop. The so-called library building had been dismantled or destroyed sometime around 1880-1885. Also sometime within this period the split-rail fence was replaced with a picket fence, and was extended at the bottom of the Crook house knoll on a north-south axis. The disputed Lieutenant's and Captain's houses burned in a fire in 1894:



FIGURE 21 English Camp, ca. 1895. Crook-built barn visible on the left; new pier and building appear on Garrison Bay. Collection, San Juan Island National Historical Park.



FIGURE 22 East elevation of masonry ruins and company mess; the latter may have been the library building. Date unknown, but prior to 1910. Collection, San Juan Island National Historical Park.

evidence of the fire in the timber stands above the house can be seen in early photographs.²

A series of outbuildings were located north of the house, a number of which were dismantled in 1982-1983 (see Figure 25). One of these, called a woodshed-storage building, had hand-hewn timbers, board and batten siding with evidence of whitewash, and a gable roof. This structure, when inventoried in 1975, was situated directly east of the Crook house near the location of the earliest kitchen building as indicated in historic photographs. It is possible this was the original detached kitchen, later moved further back to make room for yet another attached kitchen wing.³

Other dismantled buildings included a garage, east of the house and just north of the extant wood gate along the north-south road the Crooks used as an entry to their house. The road continued in a northerly direction for another 200 feet beyond the garage, where another gate was located: one remaining post indicates the location of the gate. Beyond the gate was a large 70'-by-100' barn, 30' tall: this structure was built by Jim Crook, possibly in the 1920s, and dismantled in 1971. West of the barn were three structures: two poultry houses and a small shed. All three buildings had board and batten siding, and according to a 1975

²Thompson, Historic Resource Study, page 222. The identity of these buildings is not certain, as Thompson notes. In fact, the building he identifies as the company mess was identified by Rhoda Crook Anderson as either the library or the hospital (page 221). The earliest known photo from the Crook era, dating ca. 1880 (Figure 19), shows the library already gone, which does not tally with Rhoda's story about the family moving from the Lieutenant's house to the library--she claims to have been born in the Lieutenant's house in 1880.

³Harold LaFleur, Jr., List of Classified Structures Nomination Forms (Washington: San Juan Island National Historical Park, 1975).



FIGURE 23 Crook orchard in Royal Marines' parade ground, view looking north, 1908. Collection, San Juan Island National Historical Park.



FIGURE 24 Crook sheep in parade ground with blockhouse in background, ca. 1915. Collection, San Juan Island National Historical Park.

inventory, were built by Jim Crook in the 1920s. Slightly northwest of the poultry houses was a ca. 1920 sawmill, now in ruins, with some of the mill equipment still present. Northwest of the sawmill is a small 6'-by-6' smokehouse, still intact, with extant screened trays for smoking raw products, possibly built in the 1920s. Northeast of the sawmill is an extant gable-roofed granary with board and batten siding. Its construction is attributed to Jim Crook. The picket fence Jim Crook built to replace the earlier east-west split-rail fence running between the campsite and the house was dismantled by the Park in the early 1980s. At some point Crook replaced the north-south running picket fence with a split-rail fence, now gone.

This report recommends a complete historic landscape study prior to any further changes in the site or structures relating to the Crook period of development.

PART THREE
EXISTING SITE AND
BUILDING CONDITIONS



Site

The present approach to the Crook House is along the main entry trail to English Camp and then up a steep grassy hillside. No formal pedestrian link exists between the camp buildings and the house due to past interpretive mandates which disregarded the house and its history and thus tried to isolate and hide the house as an intrusion to the English Camp setting.

A visitor's experience of English Camp begins with a walk down a gravel trail leading west from the parking lot. Bordered by dense vegetation and a low split rail fence, the trail ends at the southern end of a low level clearing that stretches several hundred yards north along Garrison Bay. Several steps northwest of the trail terminus is the present visitor center, housed in the restored barracks, a long, rectangular, one-story, white-frame structure. To the west of the barracks and slightly north on the shoreline of the bay sits the

HISTORIC ENGLISH CAMP STRUCTURES:

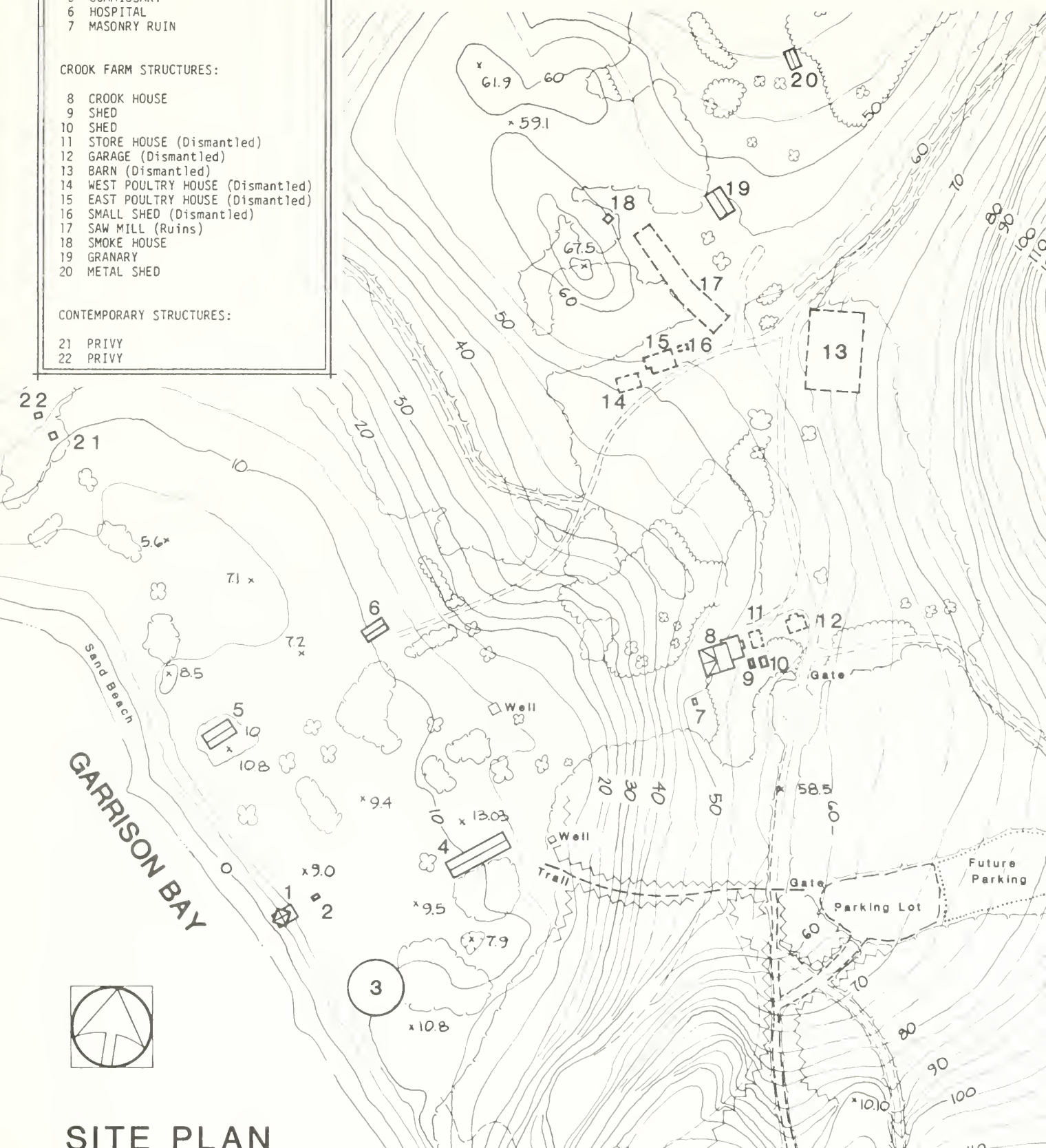
- 1 BLOCK HOUSE
- 2 FLAGPOLE
- 3 FORMAL GARDEN
- 4 BARRACKS (Visitor Center)
- 5 COMMISSARY
- 6 HOSPITAL
- 7 MASONRY RUIN

CROOK FARM STRUCTURES:

- 8 CROOK HOUSE
- 9 SHED
- 10 SHED
- 11 STORE HOUSE (Dismantled)
- 12 GARAGE (Dismantled)
- 13 BARN (Dismantled)
- 14 WEST POULTRY HOUSE (Dismantled)
- 15 EAST POULTRY HOUSE (Dismantled)
- 16 SMALL SHED (Dismantled)
- 17 SAW MILL (Ruins)
- 18 SMOKE HOUSE
- 19 GRANARY
- 20 METAL SHED

CONTEMPORARY STRUCTURES:

- 21 PRIVY
- 22 PRIVY



SITE PLAN

FIGURE 25

blockhouse, a restored, two-story, log structure, with the reconstructed camp flagpole directly east of its entrance. Visitors may tour the empty first floor of the blockhouse. To the south of the blockhouse and below a steeply wooded hillside is the re-creation of a small formal garden.

The main clearing in the center of the complex contains a few large isolated trees from the historic period, as well as several clumps of bushes and shrubs, and the remains of a Crook farm orchard towards the north end.

To the north of the blockhouse, above the shoreline, sits the commissary. A one-story, white, wood plank structure with a decorative bargeboard, it is currently used for storage of miscellaneous park maintenance equipment and is not open to the public. Directly to the east is the one-story hospital, which has been returned to its original site and restored. Because only the exterior has been restored, this structure is also closed to the public. Metal markers outside the buildings give a brief history of each structure.

Only after surveying the English Camp site, which is spread out in the clearing, does the visitor turn around and look up the steep grassy hillside to the east. At the top, partially obscured by overgrown maples, firs, and dense ground cover, sits the Crook House, commanding a dominate view of the entire campsite.

A short steep climb up the grassy knoll terminates at the west end porch of the Crook house. The English Camp masonry ruins sit to the southwest of the house. A path leads around the north side of the house to the back entry on the east side.

Remains of several outbuildings are present throughout the grounds to the east of the house, and two other plywood sheds sit partially



FIGURE 26 West elevation of Crook House, 1975. Photo by Harold LaFleur, Jr., National Park Service.



FIGURE 27 South elevation of Crook House, 1975. Photo by Harold LaFleur, Jr., National Park Service.



FIGURE 28 North elevation of Crook House, 1975. Photo by Harold LaFleur, Jr., National Park Service.



FIGURE 29 North elevation of Crook House, 1975. Photo by Harold LaFleur, Jr., National Park Service.

hidden in the dense brush to the southeast. These structures and remains are but a few of the clues to the historic landscape of the Crook homestead.

Large overhanging trees and dense vegetation severely limit access around the south side of the house. The grounds to the east are soggy and wet most of the time, indicating the presence of hillside springs beyond. Slightly further east and running south is the old farm entrance road which leads back to the parking lot trailhead. The road is seldom used and retains handmade gates and fencework from the Crook era.

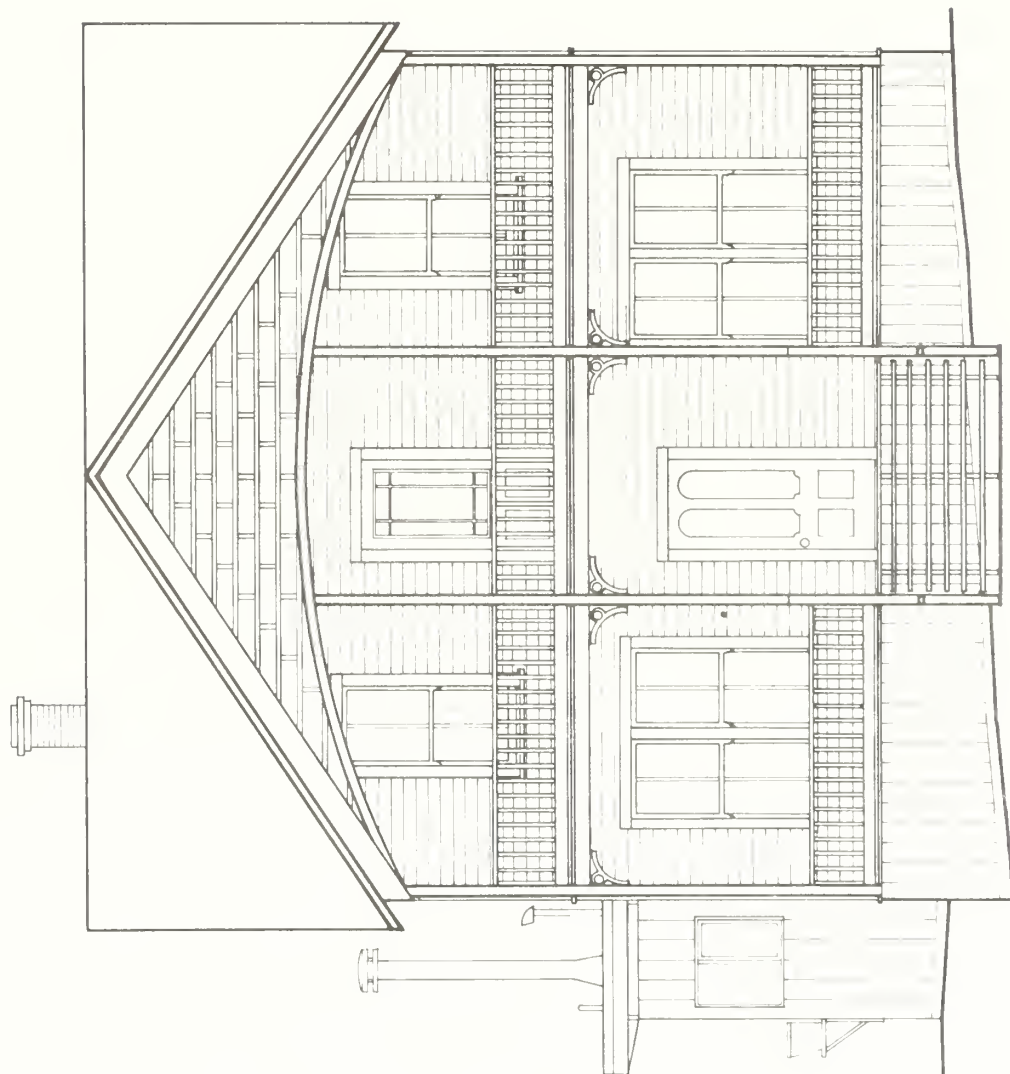
Building

Structural Systems

The FOUNDATION of the house consists of 6"-by-8" wood posts set on 16" square pre-cast concrete pads (Figure 34). The posts support five equally-spaced, peeled cedar log girders, each approximately 16" in diameter, with a slight taper as they run from east to west. The girders run continuously to the west end of the porch structure. Many of the posts have wood shims, indicating an earlier leveling or compensation for the girder taper.

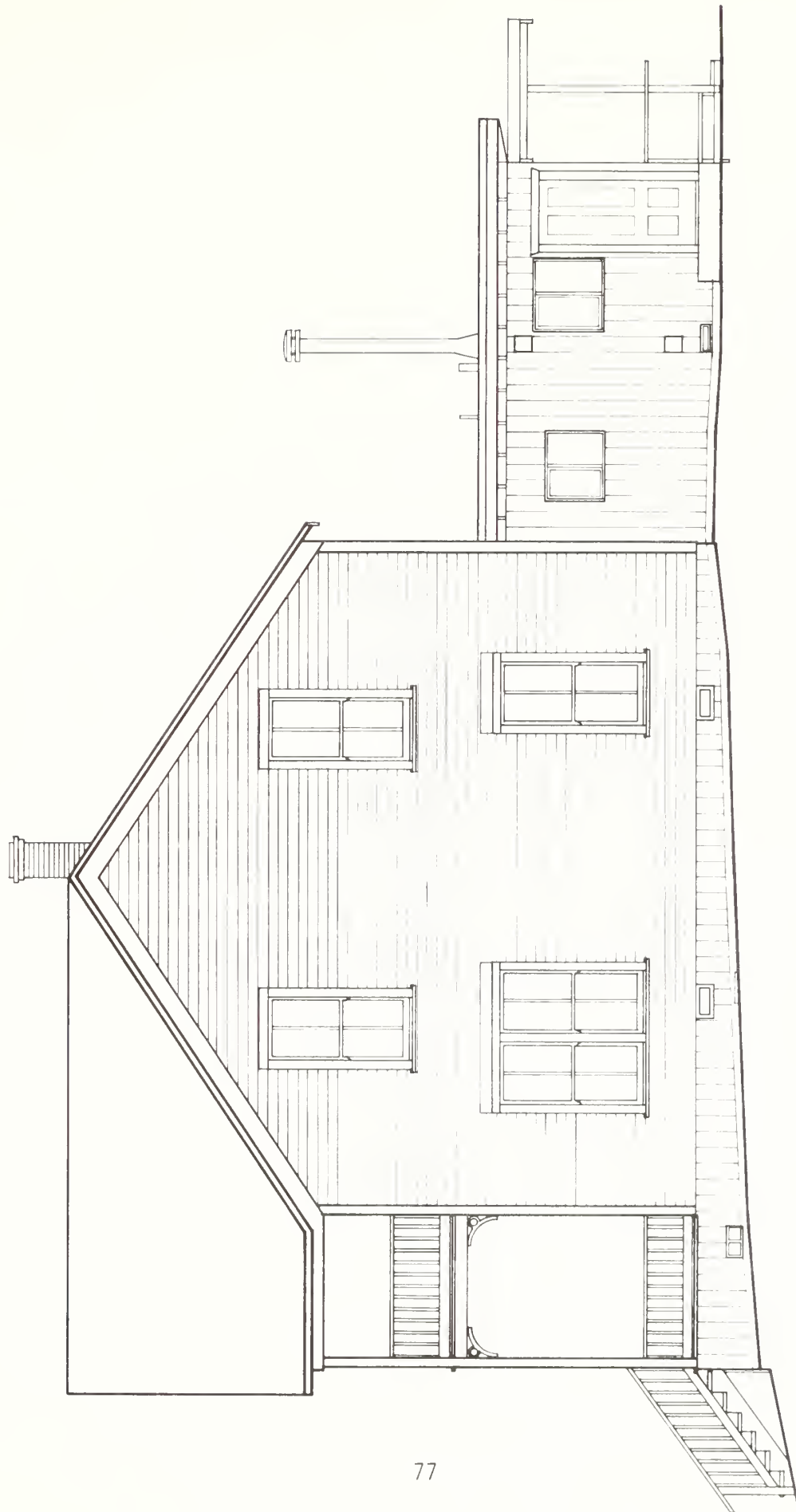
Notches cut into the underside of the girders at regular intervals appear to be for the original support posts, which were large diameter unhewn tree trunks set directly on the ground (Figure 35). Some of these have been lying in the crawl space.

Crawl space access is through a removable skirting panel just north of the west end porch steps. Crawl space headroom gradually tapers from



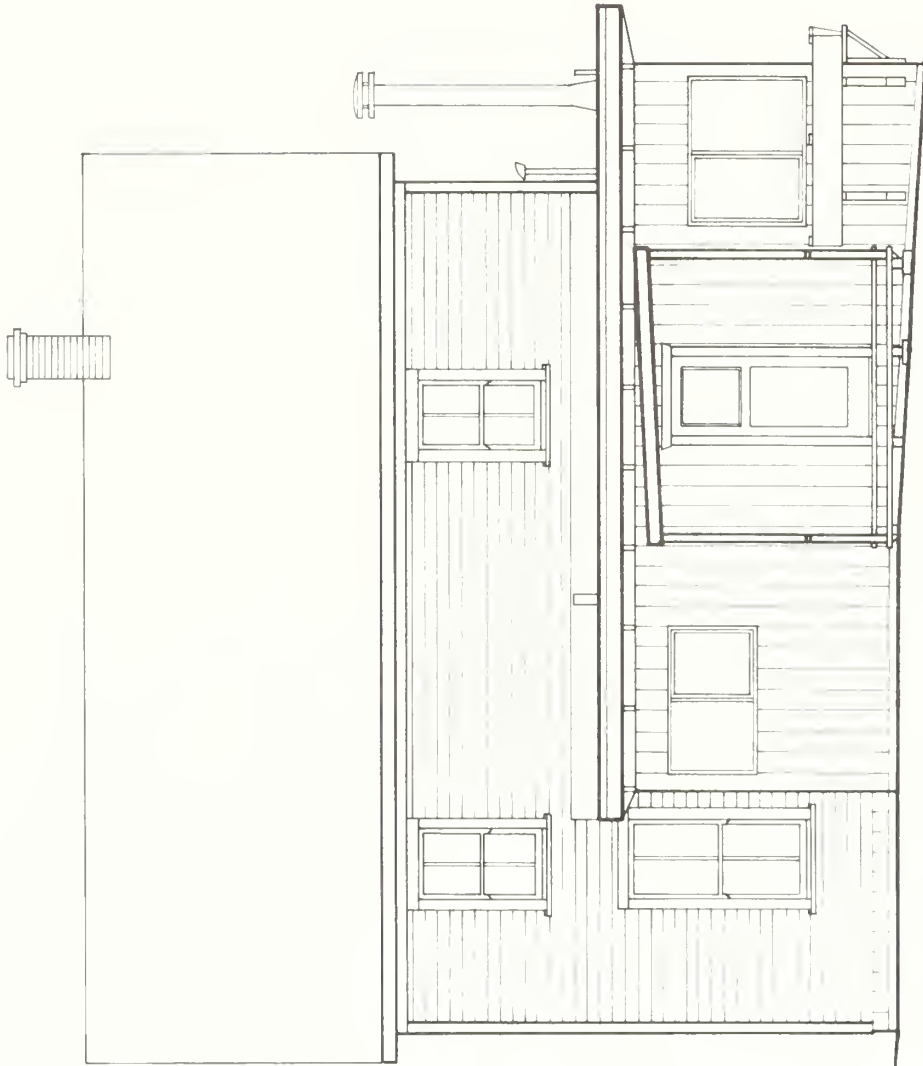
WEST ELEVATION

FIGURE 30



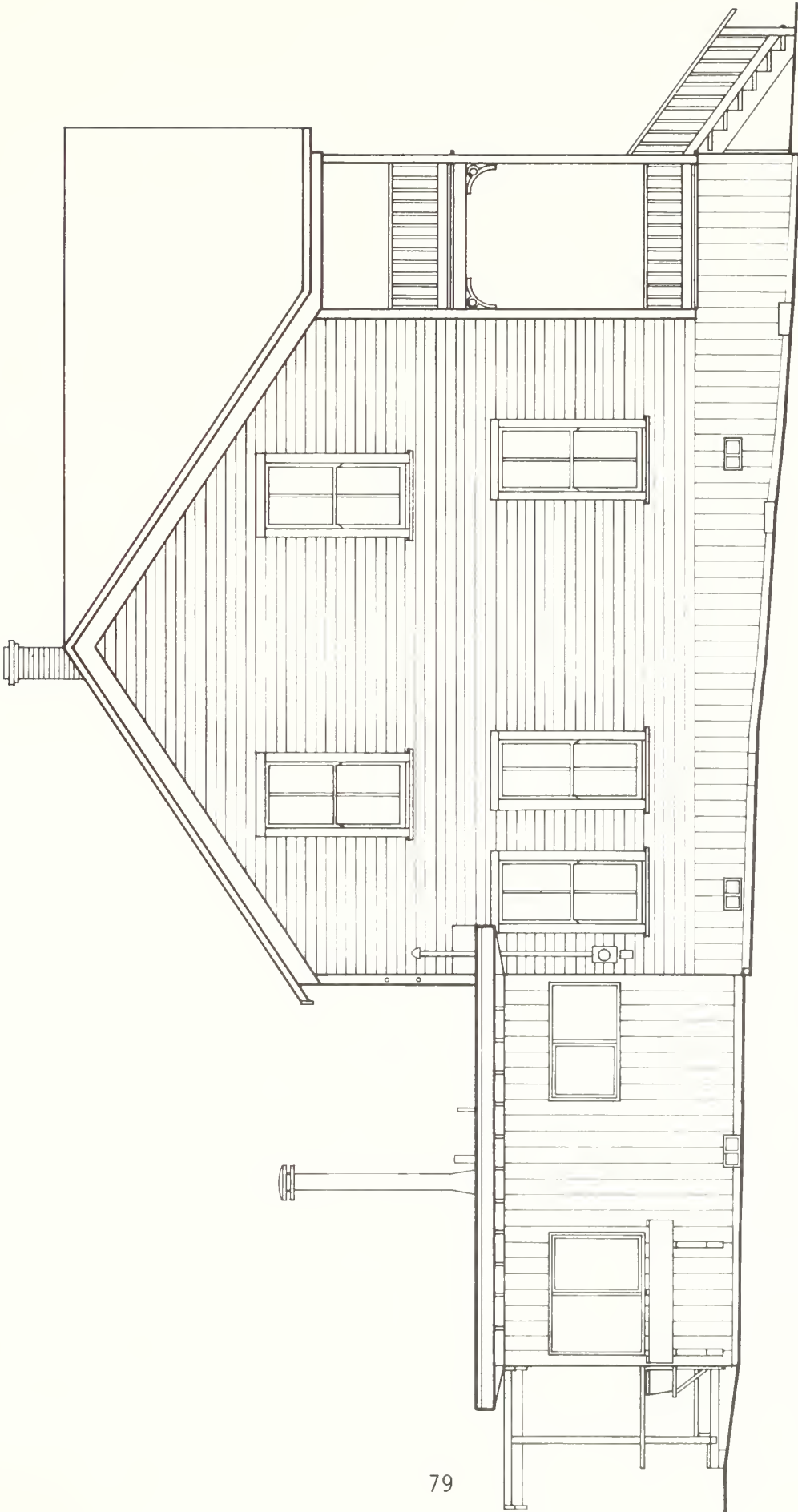
SOUTH ELEVATION

FIGURE 31



EAST ELEVATION

FIGURE 32



NORTH ELEVATION

FIGURE 33

3 1/2 feet at the west end to less than one foot at the east end.

The tops of the girders are level to provide a bearing surface for the 2"-by-6" wood floor joists spaced 2'0" on center and running north-south. The joists are doubled under the east and west ends of the house. Under the porch area, 2"-by-4" sister joists have been added to each 2"-by-6" for additional support. A 3"-by-10" beam supports the north-south interior bearing wall. Floor joists are cross braced with 2"-by-4"s at 4'0" on center. A subflooring running east-west across the floor joists consists of 1"-by-9" rough-sawn shiplap cedar boards.

The addition foundation consists of 6"-by-8" wood posts on 16" square pre-cast concrete pads. Each floor beam consists of three 2"-by-8"s spiked together, running in the east-west direction. Floor joists run north-south and consist of 2"-by-6"s at 16" on center. The subfloor is 3/4" plywood.

Crawl space headroom under the addition is generally less than one foot, with open access through the existing house crawl space.

In general, the foundation and floor framing appear to be in very good condition with little evidence of insect rot or decay. One exception is the southern-most girder under the porch's west end. Advanced deterioration of the girder and floor joists in the area due to moisture penetration needs to be stopped and damaged sections replaced. Appropriate design details should prevent further occurrences of the problem. The crawl space is dry and well-ventilated.

The foundation and floor framing of the addition are in excellent condition.



FIGURE 34 Crook House foundation, west end under porch, 1984. Photo by Barry Schnoll, National Park Service.



FIGURE 35 Crook House foundation: notch in log girder for original post, 1984. Photo by Barry Schnoll, National Park Service.

WALL FRAMING in the Crook house is balloon construction with 2"-by-4" rough sawn lumber at 2'0" on center. Wall construction of the addition portion is 2"-by-4" dimensional lumber at 2'0" on center, probably platform framing.

The ROOF STRUCTURE of the original house is 2"-by-6" rough-sawn wood rafters at 24" on center, with no ridge board. A 1"-by-6" collar tie stiffens each pair of rafters two feet below the ridge.

Two-inch-by-four-inch posts have been added in the attic to brace the center three rafter pairs at the ridge crossing. The roof has a twelve inch overhang with an enclosed soffit supported by 2"-by-4" outlookers and a 1"-by-4" eave fascia.

Roof sheathing consists of 1" rough-sawn cedar boards, ranging in width from 3 to 9 inches, with random width gaps between the boards. A fairly recent roof deck of 1/2" plywood is applied over the sheathing.

Both layers of roof sheathing exhibit evidence of water damage, indicating a deteriorated roof and flashing system.

The roof structure of the addition portion is basically flat, and consists of 2"-by-12" wood rafters at 24" on center running east-west. The roof has a 1'11" overhang on the north and east sides and a 12" overhang on the south, with an open soffit. On the north and south sides the overhangs are supported by 2"-by-12" outlookers spaced at 16" on center.

The two-story PORCH STRUCTURE at the west end of the Crook house is supported by the 4"-by-4" chamfered wood columns, which extend from the foundation to the roof structure. A half lap joint occurs in the two center columns just below the gable end arch.

The first floor deck is 3/4" plywood which extends 2" beyond the skirting on all sides and slopes down slightly from east to west.

The second floor porch structure consists of 2"-by-6" girders between the 4"-by-4" columns and between the columns and the house. Running north-south between the girders are 2"-by-6" joists. All structural connections are butt jointed and toenailed. A 1"-by-4" ledger is attached to the house wall to help support the deck. The deck is a 1"-by-5 1/4" tongue-and-groove beaded board with the pattern facing down and visible as the first floor porch ceiling. It extends 2" on all sides beyond the structural supports. The ceiling of the second floor porch is a similar beaded board, which varies in height, and roughly follows the gable end arch (Figure 36).

The gable end pattern is board and batten construction, although it is mainly decorative. A layer of 1"-by-9" boards are attached between the columns and roof structure, with batten strips applied horizontally and vertically. The curved lower trim strips are cut from flat 1"-by-4" material and pieced together (Figure 37).

RAILINGS on both porch levels consist of a 2"-by-4" top rail laid flat between the columns, and a vertical 2"-by-6" bottom rail, with a slightly beveled top. Balusters between the railings are 1 1/4"-by-1 1/4" toenailed to the rails at 6" on center.

STAIRS to grade from the porch have a similar railing construction. Each step consists of three 2"-by-4"s laid flat resting on three evenly spaced 2"-by-12" stringers. Where the stringers meet the porch structure, a 2"-by-4" upright adds support (Figure 38).

The CONDITION of the porch structure presents the most immediate and visible areas of concern. The south-west column has an auxiliary



FIGURE 36 Beaded board ceiling of second floor porch, 1984. Photo by Barry Schnoll, National Park Service.



FIGURE 37 Crook House porch with distinctive gable end treatment, 1984. Photo by Barry Schnoll, National Park Service.



FIGURE 38 West porch steps of Crook House, 1984. Photo by Barry Schnoll, National Park Service.

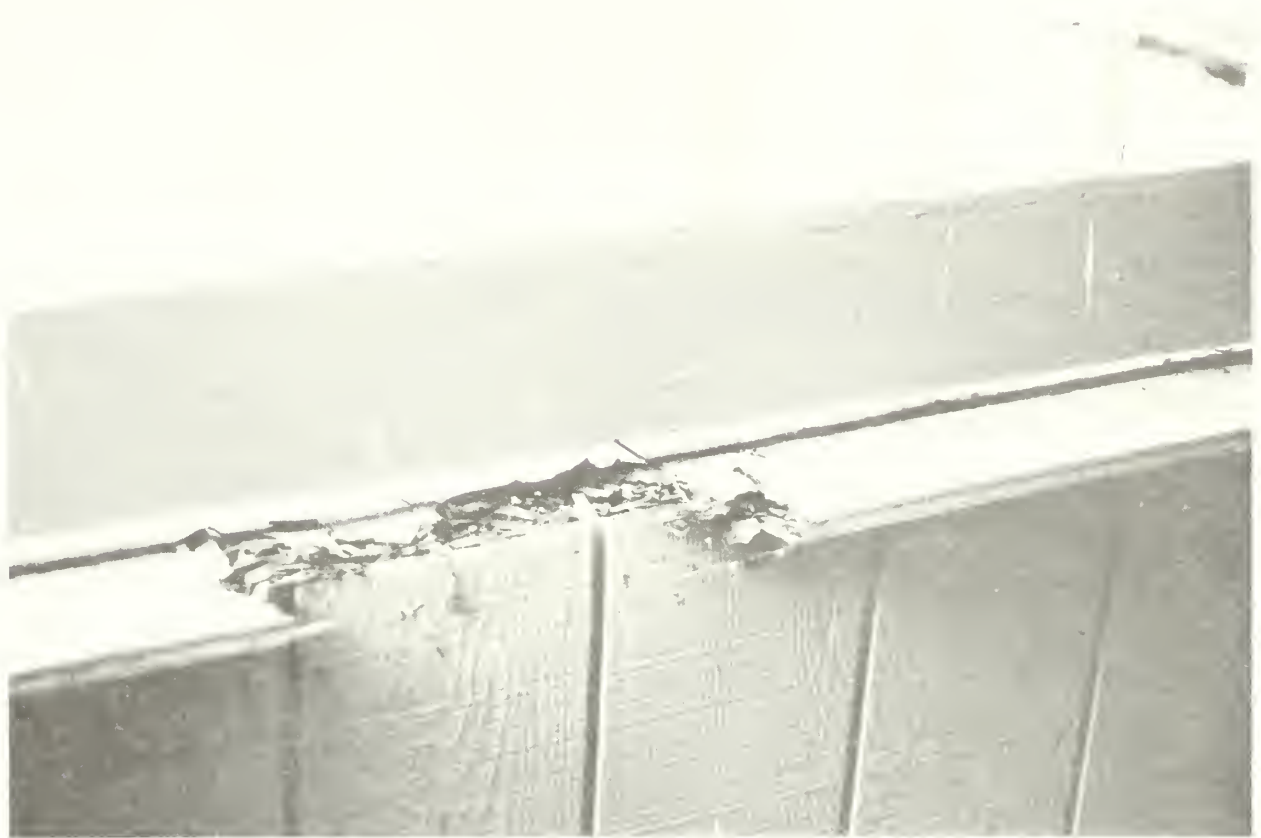


FIGURE 39 Deteriorated first floor porch deck, southwest corner of Crook House, 1984. Photo by Barry Schnoll, National Park Service.

4"-by-4" strapped to it resting on a temporary footing, which helps support the original deteriorated column base (Figure 40). Moisture penetration has contributed to a high degree of deterioration of the porch deck, porch joists, and main girder below (Figure 39, 41, 43).

Railings on both levels are in a weakened condition due to loose structural connections (Figure 42). The second level floor deck is badly warped and beginning to rot along the edges. Floor joists supporting the deck are extremely loose at all butt joints.

Exterior Building Envelope

The exterior skin of the building is painted 1"-by-5" bevel edge shiplap cedar siding applied directly to the wall studs (Figure 44). An asphalt shingle roof with metal flashing is laid over a 1/2" plywood roof deck. Wood gutters with metal ends are found on the existing roof structure, yet do not appear in the historic photos. The entire roof system and gutters are in poor condition and in need of major repair and replacement (Figure 45).

The perimeter wood foundation skirting is TI-11 siding, simulating a vertical shiplap pattern 8" on center. The material was installed at the time of the house addition, replacing a material similar to the existing house siding. The skirting is attached to blocking between the floor joists at the top and between the foundation posts at the bottom. A piece of 1/8"-by-8" masonite protects the wood at grade level. Adequate venting of the crawl space is accomplished with aluminum vents in the skirting of both the existing and new addition.

The skirting is basically in good condition, but adequate care should be taken to remove soil, vegetation and debris from contact with



FIGURE 40 (Above left) Temporary bracing for southwest corner porch column, 1984. Photo by Barry Schnoll, National Park Service.



FIGURE 41 (Above right) Deteriorated skirting under porch deck in southwest corner, 1984. Photo by Barry Schnoll, National Park Service.

FIGURE 42 (Right) Second floor porch railing. The top rail is separating from the column and the balusters are loose, 1984. Photo by Barry Schnoll, National Park Service.



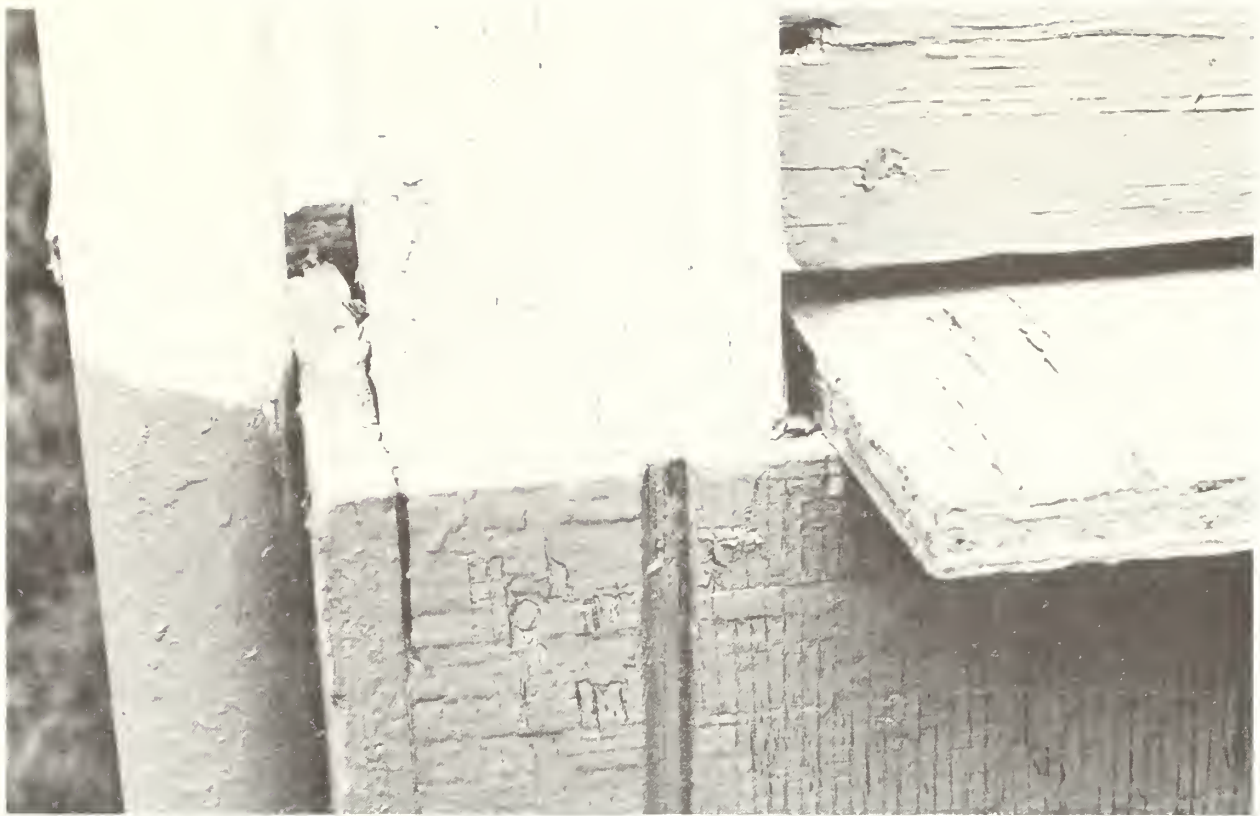


FIGURE 43 Northwest corner of Crook House porch, 1984. Lack of sealant allows moisture penetration. Photo by Barry Schnoll, National Park Service.



FIGURE 44 Bevel edge shiplap siding and T1-11 skirting, south wall of Crook House, 1984. Photo by Barry Schnoll, National Park Service.

the skirting.

There is no insulation found anywhere in the existing structure. The addition has not yet been examined for insulation.

All windows of the original house are single pane 2/2 double-hung in repairable condition. Reglazing, weather stripping, and new sash weight cords, as well as stripping off of numerous paint layers will restore the windows to their original condition. Fabrication of a removable storm sash should be considered.

The addition is sided with TI-11, the same pattern used in the original house skirting. The roof is a built-up bitumen system with a raised metal coping around the perimeter. Because of the flat pitch on the roof and clogged roof drains, water ponding is a constant problem (Figure 46). The entire roof area needs a resloping and a new roof system applied. Exact construction details of the roof system are not known at this time.

Windows in the addition portion are all single-pane aluminum sliders in excellent working condition. The addition of a storm sash for these windows should be considered.

Exterior doors are in good condition. Weather stripping and thresholds need replacement and a uniform hardware system should be installed.

Mechanical System

The existing mechanical systems have been shut off since the early 1970s when the National Park Service took possession of the structure, making any statements as to their functionality difficult.

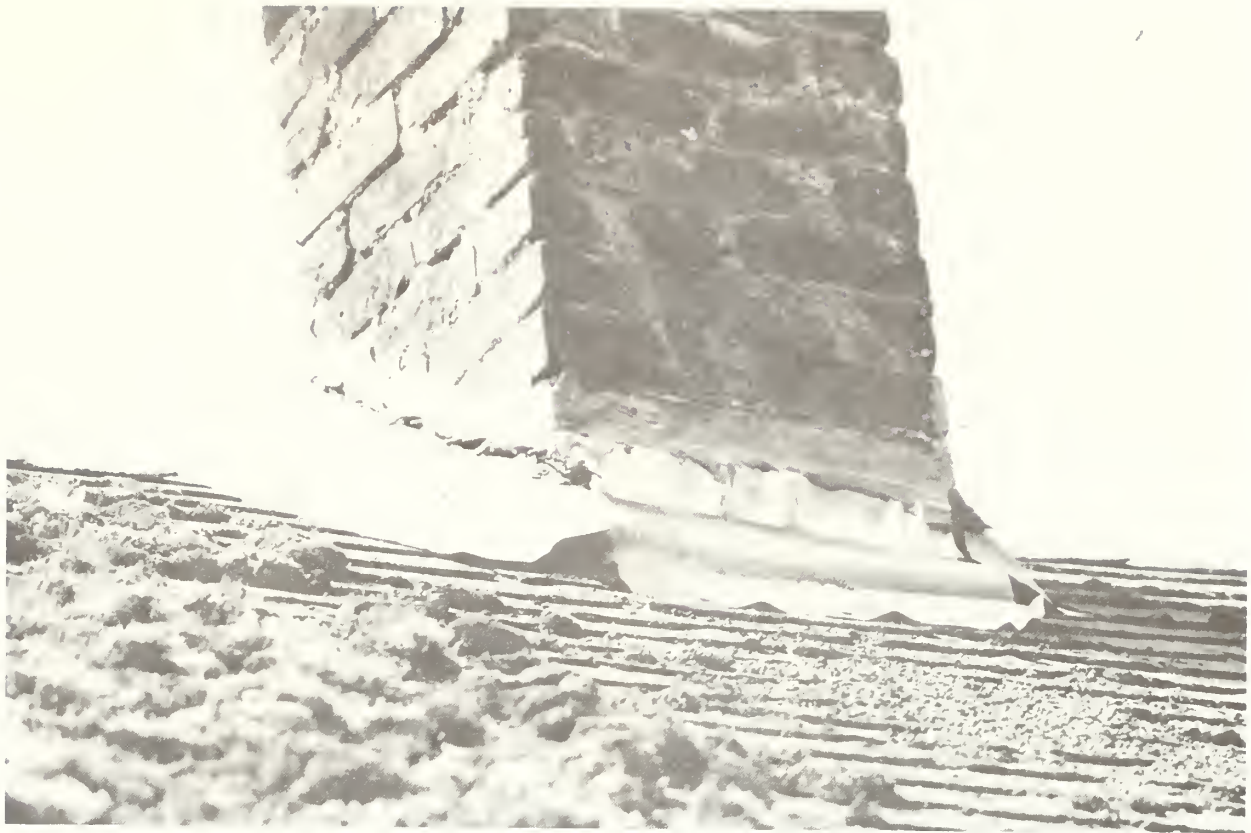


FIGURE 45 East gable roof of Crook House, 1984. Shingles, brick and flashing show advanced deterioration. Photo by Barry Schnoll, National Park Service.



FIGURE 46 Crook House addition, 1984. Flat roof contributes to ponding. Photo by Barry Schnoll, National Park Service.

The heating system of the existing house consists of two electric wall heaters on the first floor. One is located on the east wall of the bedroom #1, and another on the south wall of the living room. Both heaters are rated at 2000 watt/240 volt but, due to exposed wiring, do not comply with code requirements.

The addition contains two electrically-heated hot water baseboards in the northeast corner of the kitchen.

There has never been a central heating system in the house. The existing chimney and flue openings indicate stoves were the principal historic heat source (Figure 47). Three stoves appear to have been in use in the north half of the house, two upstairs in bedrooms #2 and #3, and one in the living room downstairs. The south half reflects a similar arrangement although the chimney has since been dismantled and the various openings throughout the ceiling, floor, wall, and roof sealed (Figure 48).

A capped insulated metal flue in the kitchen addition along the north wall indicates the use of a wood stove in that area, probably as the primary heat source.

There are no heating or plumbing systems on the second floor. All plumbing is located in the addition. The bathroom, accessed through the stair hall of the existing house, contains a wall-mounted lavatory, a water closet, and a bathtub with shower head. The kitchen area has a two-compartment sink in an enclosed cabinet. The utility area contains the 52-gallon capacity electric hot water heater, as well as hot and cold water hookups for a washing machine.



FIGURE 47 Chimney on unfinished west wall of Bedroom #3, Crook House, 1984. Stove flue hole filled with mortar. Photo by Barry Schnoll, National Park Service.



FIGURE 48 Bedroom #4 of Crook House, 1984. Upstairs rooms were never finished. Opening in floor indicates location of dismantled chimney. Photo by Barry Schnoll, National Park Service.

Electrical System

The entire house is fed by an overhead service line entering the main service panel in the northeast corner of the dining room. Service is rated at 100 amps maximum with a 120/240 volt 1 phase, 3 wire system. There is no electrical service upstairs.

Historic photos of a kitchen wing indicate electrical service to the house before the existing addition. Much of the wiring runs under the floor system in the crawl space, or is exposed on the interior.

Most lighting is provided by exposed incandescent lamps in porcelain holders, some with pull chains. All first floor rooms have either one or two duplex outlets located at floor level. A 220 volt outlet on the west wall of the kitchen serviced the range.

Two exterior wall-mounted incandescent fixtures illuminate the rear entrance area of the addition.

Interior

On the first floor of the original house, historic interior finishes have been covered up with inappropriate materials which do not meet building safety code requirements, and do not enhance the historic character of the house.

The addition needs a thorough cleanup of all finish surfaces, as well as some minor repairs.



FIGURE 49 Unfinished interior of Bedroom #4, Crook House, 1984. Ceiling drop and studs laid flat on the north wall. Photo by Barry Schnoll, National Park Service.



FIGURE 50 Crook House staircase, looking west, 1984. Tread depth and riser height are not consistent. Photo by Barry Schnoll, National Park Service.

FIRST FLOOR ROOM BY ROOM DESCRIPTION

PORCH

DIMENSIONS

-- EW 28'6" NS 6'8" ceiling 9' 6 1/2"

FLOOR

-- Painted 3/4" plywood EW direction with slope down in W direction

CEILING

-- Painted 5 1/4" x 3/4" x 6'8" tongue-and-groove beaded board (also serves as deck of second floor porch, pattern faces down)

RAILING

-- Painted 2 x 4 top rail (laid flat between 4 x 4 columns); height 2'1" above porch floor
-- 1 1/4" x 1 1/4" balusters at 6" on center
-- 2 x 6 bottom rail (vertical between 4 x 4 columns with beveled top)

FEATURES

-- Top of window sills 2'0" above porch floor
-- Decorative brackets with circular motif

COMMENTS

-- Steps to grade are not original

LIVING ROOM

DIMENSIONS

-- EW 13'7" NS 14'4" ceiling 9' 1 1/2"

FLOOR

-- Carpet over 3 1/4" wide tongue-and-groove hardwood flooring running NS direction

CEILING

-- 12" x 12" acoustical tiles over wallpaper over unfinished 1 x 9 shiplap cedar ceiling boards running EW

WALLS

-- Painted 1/2" chipboard over wallpaper over unfinished 1 x 9 shiplap cedar wall boards (horizontal)

MOLDINGS

-- Base - painted 1 x 8 cedar

HEATING

-- Wall mounted electric heater on S wall, E of parlor doors, just above base molding
-- 8" diameter opening in E wall for flue pipe, 10" below ceiling, 24 1/2" N of door into dining room

LIGHTING

-- 3 wall outlets

FEATURES

-- Angled ceiling drop under stairway area at SE corner projects 3'0" EW, 1'10" NS, height at bottom of drop 6' 11 1/2"
-- All windows have drapes and shade with hardware

PARLOR

DIMENSIONS

-- EW 13'7" NS 12'3" ceiling 9' 1 1/2"

FLOOR

-- Carpet over 3 1/4" wide tongue-and-groove hardwood flooring running NS direction

CEILING

-- 12" x 12" acoustical tiles over wallpaper over unfinished 1 x 9 shiplap cedar ceiling boards running EW

WALLS

-- Painted 1/2" chipboard over wallpaper over unfinished 1 x 9 shiplap cedar wall boards (horizontal)

MOLDINGS

-- Base - painted 1 x 8 cedar

LIGHTING

-- 2 wall outlets

FEATURES

-- Closet on N wall constructed of painted 1/2" chipboard with shelf and pole, interior unfinished, 4'11" EW, 2'0" NS, 7'1" high (enclosed top)

DINING ROOM

DIMENSIONS

-- EW 13'0" NS 11'3" ceiling 9' 1 1/2"

FLOOR

-- Carpet over 3 1/4" wide tongue-and-groove hardwood flooring running NS direction

CEILING

-- 12" x 12" acoustical tiles over wallpaper over unfinished 1 x 9 shiplap cedar ceiling boards running EW

WALLS

-- Painted 1/2" chipboard over wallpaper over unfinished 1 x 9 shiplap cedar wall boards (horizontal)

MOLDING

-- Base - painted 1 x 8 cedar

LIGHTING

-- Porcelain base with incandescent bulb
-- 1 wall outlet

FEATURES

-- Main electric service panel on N wall (at NE corner)
-- Closet under stairway (S wall)
-- Closet enclosing chimney support brackets on W wall, (similar wall finishes as dining room)
-- All windows have drapes and shades with hardware

BEDROOM #1

DIMENSIONS

-- EW 13'0" NS 12'3" ceiling 9' 1 1/2"

FLOOR

-- Carpet over 3 1/4" wide tongue-and-groove hardwood flooring running NS direction

CEILING

-- 12" x 12" acoustical tiles over wallpaper over unfinished 1 x 9 shiplap cedar ceiling boards running EW

WALLS

-- Painted 1/2" chipboard over wallpaper over unfinished 1 x 9 shiplap cedar wall boards (horizontal)

MOLDINGS

-- Base - painted 1 x 8 cedar

HEATING

-- Wall mounted electric heater on E wall
-- Patched chimney opening in ceiling along W wall, 3'5" N of S wall (opening 17" x 17")

LIGHTING

-- (1) wall outlet

FEATURES

-- All windows have drapes and shade with hardware

COMMENTS

-- Presently used for curatorial storage

BATHROOM

DIMENSIONS

-- EW 7'0" NS 8'0" ceiling 7' 9 1/2"

FLOOR

-- Sheet vinyl over 5/8" plywood

CEILING

-- Painted 1/2" gypsum wallboard

WALLS

-- Painted 1/2" gypsum wallboard

MOLDING

-- Base - painted 1 3/4" x 3/4" pine

LIGHTING

-- Porcelain base with incandescent bulb
-- Wall mounted porcelain base with incandescent bulb on S wall 28" above lavatory
-- Wall outlet at 42" on S wall above lavatory

FEATURES

-- Water closet area 2'8" wide NS to ceiling, 2'6" EW from E wall
-- Formica on S wall of water closet area, 4'11" high with 1/8" metal trim
-- Tub 4'10" x 2'5", 15 1/2" high; surround is 1/8" formica, 5' 6 1/2" height with 1/8" metal trim
-- Recessed wall cabinet with mirror front on W wall above sink (16" x 26")
-- Towel bar on W wall
-- Window has a shade



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

FIGURE 51

UTILITY ROOM

DIMENSIONS

-- EW 7'10" NS 8'0" ceiling 7' 9 1/2"

FLOOR

-- Sheet vinyl over 5/8" plywood

CEILING

-- Painted 1/2" gypsum wallboard

WALLS

-- Painted 1/2" gypsum wallboard

MOLDING

-- Base - painted 1 3/4" x 3/4" pine

LIGHTING

-- Porcelain receptacle with incandescent bulb

-- (2) wall outlets

FEATURES

-- Cabinet on W wall, 16 1/4" EW, 3'4" NS, full height to ceiling

-- Cabinet has 6 screen shelves and 2 thru wall vents to outside

-- Electric hot water heater in NW corner (52-gallon capacity)

-- Hot and cold water supply lines at 50" high on W wall for washer/dryer

-- All windows have shades

KITCHEN

DIMENSIONS

-- EW 15'6" NS 14' 10 1/2" ceiling 7' 9 1/2"

FLOOR

-- Sheet vinyl over 5/8" plywood

CEILING

-- Painted 1/2" gypsum wallboard

WALLS

-- Painted 1/2" gypsum wallboard

MOLDING

-- Base - painted 1 3/4" x 3/4" pine

HEATING

-- Electric hot water - baseboard units at NE corner 4'0" strip EW, 6'0" strip NS

-- Stove flue opening in ceiling along N wall

LIGHTING

-- (3) porcelain receptacles with incandescent bulbs

FEATURES

-- Sink cabinet NW corner, 33" high, 6'0" EW, 2'0" NS; sink 33" x 22" double compartment, aluminum

-- Upper and lower wall cabinets along S wall

-- Broom closet at SW corner

-- All windows have drapes and shades with hardware

PORCH (REAR ADDITION)

DIMENSIONS

-- EW 4'4" NS 10'0" ceiling slopes 6" NS

FLOOR

-- Painted 1 1/2" plywood

CEILING

-- 2 x 4 and 2 x 6 wood frame with corrugated green fiberglass panels; 1'9" overhang EW

RAILING

-- Top rail 2 x 4 laid flat

-- 4 x 4 corner columns

LIGHTING

-- Wall mounted porcelain receptacle 7' 1/2" (above deck) to N of door

FEATURES

-- Step to grade

SECOND FLOOR ROOM BY ROOM DESCRIPTION

BEDROOM #2

DIMENSIONS

-- EW 13'10" NS 10'6" ceiling 8'11"

FLOOR

-- 3 1/4" wide tongue-and-groove softwood flooring, unfinished, in EW direction

CEILING

-- 5 1/8" x 7/8" wide shiplap cedar ceiling boards, unfinished, in NS direction

WALLS

-- 8 3/4" wide x 7/8" shiplap cedar wall boards, unfinished, horizontal on W wall

-- 5 1/8" wide x 7/8" shiplap cedar wall boards, unfinished, horizontal on N, S, E walls

MOLDING

-- No base

-- No door moldings on hall side

HEATING

-- 6" diameter opening for chimney flue, 2'4" below ceiling on E wall (lines up with chimney directly E of wall in bedroom #3)

LIGHTING

-- No electrical service on second floor

FEATURES

-- Angled ceiling drop at NW corner for roof framing, 49" EW, 50" NS, ceiling height at low point of drop 6' 3 1/4"

-- Wall opening in E wall to bedroom #3, 28" wide by 6'6" high, starting 14" S of N wall

-- All windows have drapes and shades with hardware

BEDROOM #3

DIMENSIONS

-- EW 13'0" NS 10'6" ceiling 8'11"

-- Alcove EW 5'4" NS 3'2"

FLOOR

-- 3 1/4" with tongue-and-groove softwood flooring, unfinished, in EW direction

CEILING

-- 5 1/8" x 7/8" shiplap cedar ceiling boards, unfinished, in NS direction

-- Angled ceiling drop (knee wall) along E wall down to 6'3" high, projects W 3'11" into room

WALLS

-- W wall: exposed studs, no wall finish

-- S wall: partial wall finish, exposed studs first 26" W of doorway, 5 1/8" x 7/8" shiplap cedar wall boards, unfinished, horizontal, remainder of S wall

-- E wall: 8 3/4" x 7/8" shiplap cedar wall boards, unfinished, horizontal, up to 3'9" off floor; 5 1/8" x 7/8" shiplap cedar wall boards, unfinished, horizontal, 3'9" above floor to ceiling

-- N wall: 5 1/8" x 7/8" shiplap cedar wall boards, unfinished, horizontal

Alcove area:

- E wall: similar finishes as E wall of room

- S wall: 5 1/8" x 7/8" shiplap cedar wall boards, unfinished, horizontal

- W wall: exposed studs, laid flat, no wall finish

MOLDING

-- No base

-- No door moldings on hall side

HEATING

-- 16 1/2" x 16 1/2" brick chimney on W wall, recessed into wall space

-- 6" diameter hole for stove flue, 6'7" up from floor, filled in with mortar, on E side

LIGHTING

-- No electrical service on second floor

FEATURES

-- Wall opening in W wall to bedroom #2, 2'3" wide by 6'6" high, starting 14" S of N wall

-- E wall window is a shorter and narrower version of typical house window to accommodate knee wall

-- N wall window has drape and shade with hardware

BEDROOM #4

DIMENSIONS

-- EW 12'10" NS 10'4" ceiling 8'11"

-- Alcove EW 5'4" NS 3'2"

FLOOR

-- 3 1/4" wide tongue-and-groove softwood flooring, unfinished, in EW direction

CEILING

-- 5 1/8" x 7/8" shiplap cedar ceiling boards, unfinished, in NS direction

-- Angled ceiling drop (knee wall) along E wall down to 6'3" high, projects W 3'11" into room

WALLS

-- W wall: exposed studs, no wall finish

-- N wall: partial wall finish, exposed studs first 26" W of doorway, 5 1/8" x 7/8" shiplap cedar wall boards, unfinished, horizontal, remainder of S wall

-- E wall: 8 3/4" x 7/8" shiplap cedar wall boards, unfinished, horizontal, up to 3'9" off floor; 5 1/8" x 7/8" shiplap cedar wall boards, unfinished, horizontal, 3'9" above floor to ceiling

-- S wall: 8 3/4" x 7/8" shiplap cedar wall boards, unfinished, horizontal

Alcove area:

- E wall: similar finishes as E wall of room

- N & W wall: exposed studs, laid flat, no wall finishes

MOLDINGS

-- No base

-- No door moldings on hall side

HEATING

-- Original brick chimney has been removed from W wall leaving a floor and ceiling opening

- Floor opening, 17" x 17", starting 3'5" N of S wall

- Ceiling opening is directly above floor opening and of a similar size

- 10" square hole in W wall to accommodate flue pipe from bedroom #5 to original chimney, bottom of opening 6'6" above floor, opening lines up with chimney openings in floor and ceiling

FEATURES

-- Wall opening in W wall to bedroom #5, 26" wide by 6'6" high starting 15" N of S wall

-- S wall window has drape and shade with hardware

-- E wall window is a shorter and narrower version of typical house window to accommodate knee wall

BEDROOM #5

DIMENSIONS

-- EW 14'0" NS 10'4" ceiling 8'11"

FLOOR

-- 3 1/4" wide tongue-and-groove softwood flooring, unfinished, in EW direction

CEILING

-- 5 1/8" x 7/8" shiplap cedar ceiling boards, unfinished, in NS direction

WALLS

-- N, E wall 5 1/4" wide x 7/8" shiplap cedar boards, unfinished, horizontal

-- S, W wall 8 3/4" wide x 7/8" shiplap cedar boards, unfinished, horizontal

MOLDING

-- No base

-- No door moldings on hall side

HEATING

-- 10" x 10" opening for chimney flue, top of opening, 1'7" below ceiling on E wall, lines up with floor and ceiling openings directly to the E in bedroom #4

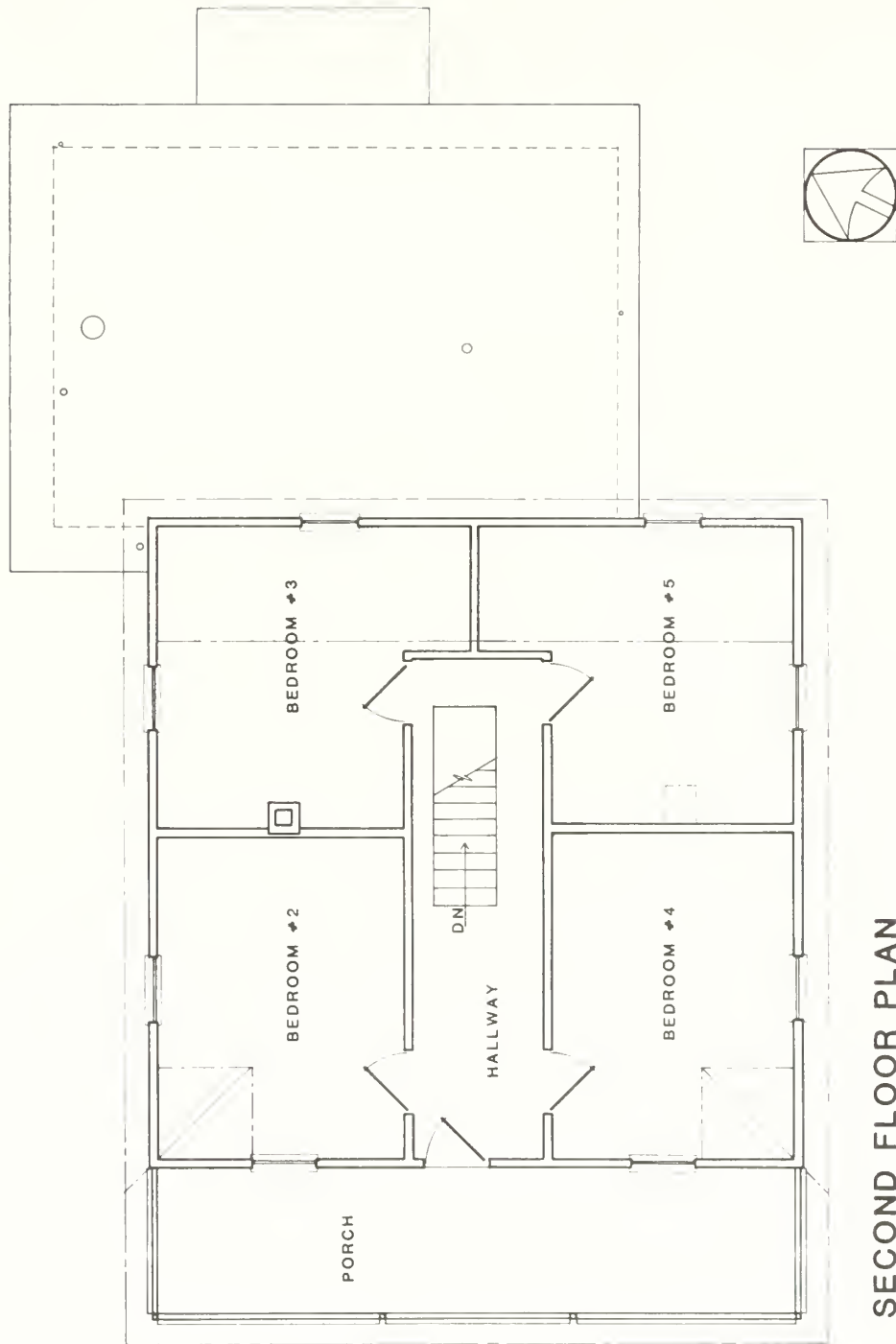
FEATURES

-- Angled ceiling drop at SW corner for roof framing, 49" EW 50" NS

-- Ceiling height at low point of drop 6' 3 1/4"

-- Wall opening in E wall to bedroom #4, 26" wide by 6'6" high starting 15" N of S wall

-- All windows have drapes and shade with hardware



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

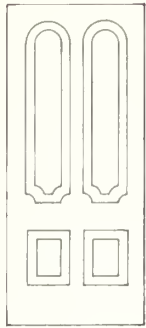
FIGURE 52

HALLWAY
 DIMENSIONS
 -- EW 21'8" NS 5'6" ceiling 8'11"
 FLOOR
 -- 3 1/4" wide tongue-and-groove softwood flooring,
 unfinished, in EW direction
 CEILING
 -- 5 1/8" x 7/8" shiplap cedar ceiling boards,
 unfinished, in NS direction
 WALLS
 -- 8 3/4" wide x 7/8" shiplap cedar wall boards,
 unfinished, horizontal
 MOLDING
 -- No base
 -- No moldings on hall side of doors
 FEATURES
 -- Stair opening 8'10" EW, 2'8" NS, located 10'11" E of
 W wall and 10" S of N wall
 -- Railing around stair opening is made up of 2 x 2
 posts and a 2 x 2 upper and middle rail on the S and
 E sides, top of railing is 26 1/2" above floor; N
 side of stair opening has a 2 x 2 diagonal member
 from top of NE corner post to second floor 4'6" W of
 E end

STAIRWAY
 DIMENSIONS
 -- Run 12' 7 3/4" Rise 9' 10 3/4" NS 2'6"
 -- Ceiling: Lower landing 9' 1 1/2"; soffit varies; W
 of soffit, open to second floor ceiling
 FLOOR
 -- Treads and risers 1 x pine
 -- Stringer 1 x pine
 -- Nosing projects = 2 3/4"
 -- 19 R at 6 1/4" 18 T at 8 7/16"
 CEILING
 -- Painted wallpaper over 1 x 9 shiplap cedar wall
 boards, unfinished, horizontal
 WALLS
 -- Painted wallpaper over 1 x 9 shiplap cedar wall
 boards, unfinished, horizontal
 LIGHTING
 -- Porcelain receptacle with incandescent bulb at lower
 landing
 FEATURES
 -- Rod and drape at lower soffit area serves as doorway

PORCH
 DIMENSIONS
 -- EW 28'6" NS 6'8" ceiling varies
 FLOOR
 -- Painted 3 1/4" wide tongue-and-groove softwood
 beaded board (pattern down) faces in EW direction,
 with slope down to W overhangs 2" on all (3) sides
 CEILING
 -- Painted 5 1/4" wide tongue-and-groove beaded board
 in EW direction
 RAILING
 -- Painted 2 x 4 top rail (laid flat between 4 x 4
 columns) hat 2'7" above deck
 -- 1 1/4 x 1 1/4 balusters at 6" on center
 -- 2 x 6 bottom rail (vertical 4 x 4
 columns) with beveled top
 FEATURES
 -- Board and batten gable end decorative pattern

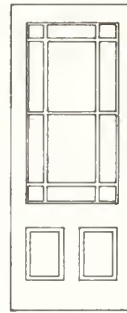
DOOR SCHEDULE



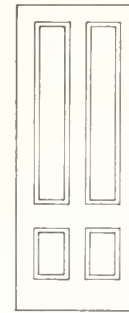
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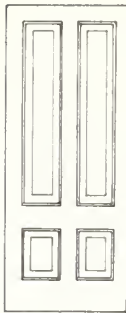
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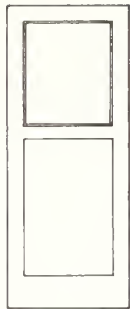


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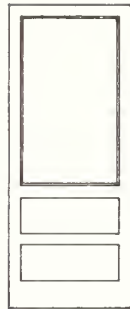


E

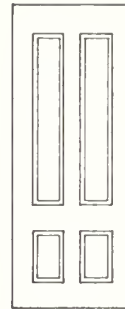
Door No.	Type	Size	Description	Lite Size	Remarks
01	A	3'0"x7'0"x1-1/2"	Wood Panel		Applied molding*
01(a)	B	3'0"x6'8"x1-1/8"	Wood Panel		Screen door*
02	D	2'7-1/2"x6'7"x1-3/16"	Wood Panel		Recessed panel*
03	D	2'7-1/2"x6'7"x1-3/16"	Wood Panel		Recessed panel*
04	D	2'7-1/2"x6'6-3/4"x1-1/2"	Wood Panel		Recessed panel*
05	I	1'1-1/2"x6'4"x3/4"	3/4" Plywood		
06	I	2'3"x5'9"x3/4"	3/4" Plywood		
07	D	2'7-1/2"x6'6-1/2"x1-1/2"	Wood Panel		Recessed panel Historic trim W side only
08	D	2'7-1/2"x6'6-1/4"x1-1/2"	Wood Panel		Recessed panel*
09	E	2'7-3/4"x6'7-1/4"x1-1/2"	Wood Panel		Raised panel with recessed center*
10	D	2'2"x6'6-1/2"x1-3/8"	Wood Panel		Historic door; recessed Historic trim W side only
11	D	2'5-3/8"x6'6-3/8"x1-1/2"	Wood Panel		Historic door; recessed
12	F	2'8"x6'7-1/2"x1-1/4"	Wood Panel	2'x2'2-5/8"	
12(a)	G	2'8"x6'7-1/2"x1"	Wood Panel		Screen door
13	D	2'7-1/2"x6'5-1/2"x1-1/2"	Wood Panel		Recessed panel
14	E	2'8"x6'7-1/2"x1-1/2"	Wood Panel		Raised panel with recessed center* (no hall trim)
15	H	2'7-1/2"x6'7-1/2"x1"	Wood Panel		Raised panel with beveled edge* (no hall trim)



F



G



H

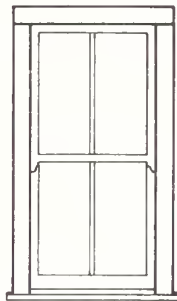


I

D	2'7-1/2"x6'7-1/2"x1-1/8"	Wood Panel	Recessed panel* (no hall trim)
D	2'7-3/4"x6'7-1/2"x1-1/2"	Wood Panel	Recessed panel* (no hall trim)
C	2'8"x6'8"x1-1/2"	Wood Panel	Varies

*Historic trim on both sides (except as noted)

WINDOW SCHEDULE



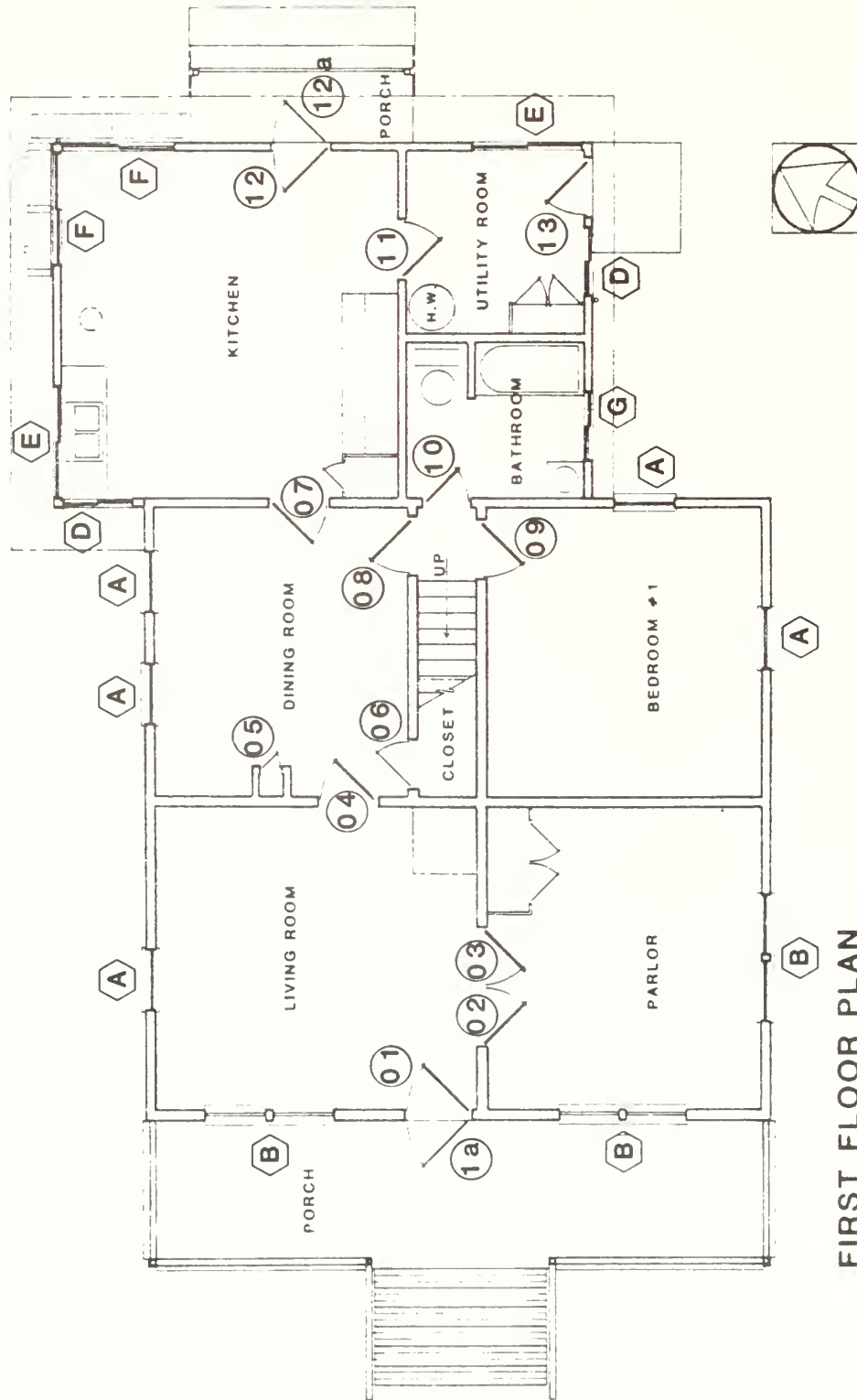
A & B
C SIMILAR



D-G

<u>Type</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Lite Size</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
A	2'8"x5'10"	DH 2/2 Wood	1'2"x2'8"	
B	5'8-1/2"x5'10"	DH 2/2 Wood	1'2"x2'8"	Double Window
C	2'4-1/2"x3'10"	DH 2/2 Wood	1'0"x1'8"	
D	3'0"x3'0"	Slider-Metal	1'4"x2'10"	
E	5'0"x3'0"	Slider-Metal	2'4"x2'10"	
F	5'0"x4'0"	Slider-Metal	2'4"x1'10"	
G	3'0"x2'6"	Slider-Metal	1'4"x2'4"	

DOOR AND WINDOW SCHEDULE KEY

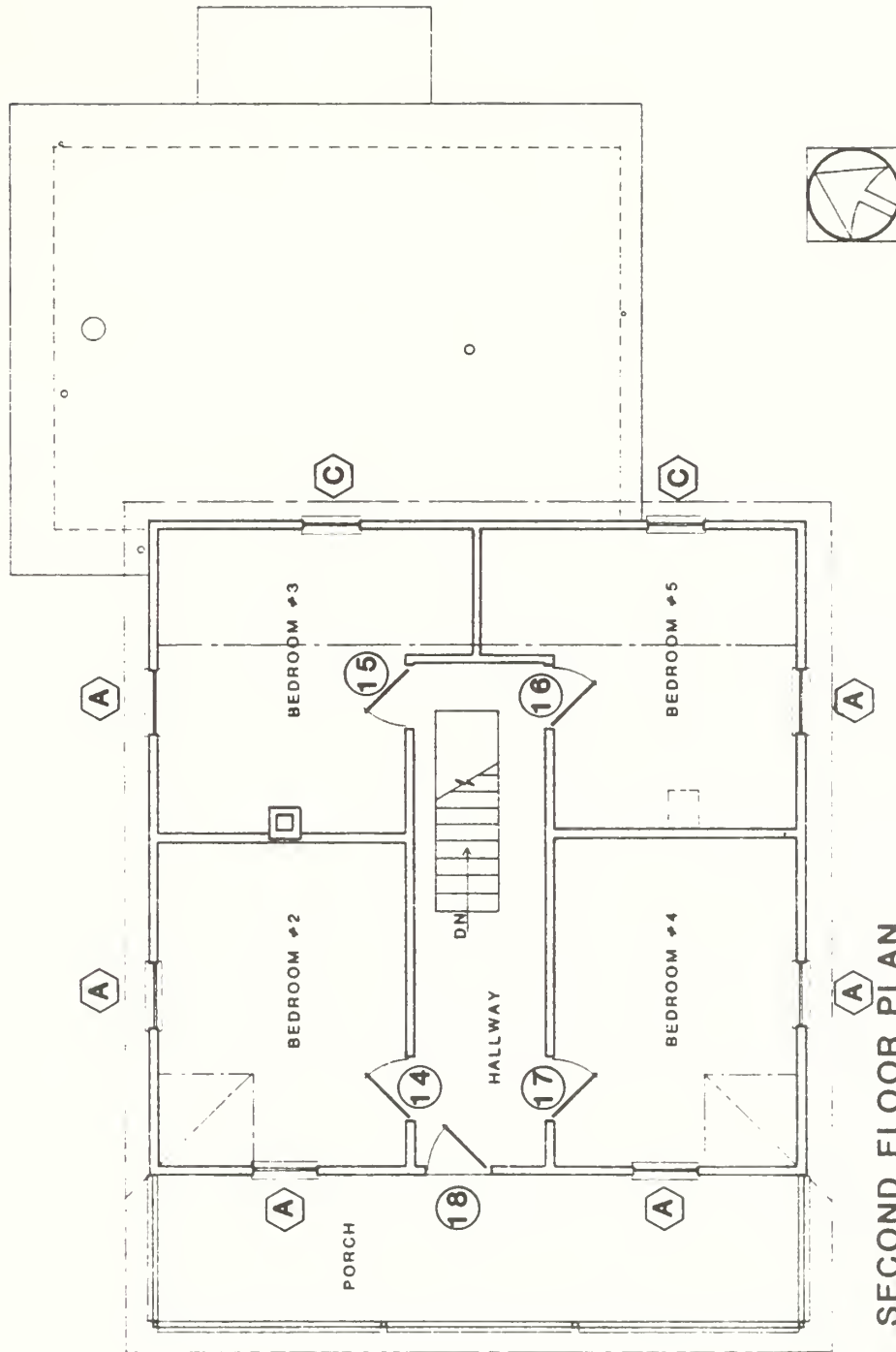


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

01 DOOR NUMBER

A WINDOW TYPE

DOOR AND WINDOW SCHEDULE KEY



PART FOUR BUILDING DEVELOPMENT



Target Objectives for Building Development

In response to a decision to adaptively reuse the Crook House in its present location, the Cultural Resources Division, Pacific Northwest Region, initiated a meeting of all involved National Park Service personnel to discuss possible development objectives. The meeting included the following regional office participants: Regional Historian, Regional Historical Architect, Regional Curator, Regional Chief of Interpretation, Regional Chief of Maintenance and Engineering, project architect, project architectural technician, and project historian; and the following San Juan Island National Historical Park staff participants: Superintendent, Chief Ranger, and Interpretive Ranger.

The discussion focused on five major areas of concern: Site, Visitor Center, Staff, Curatorial, and Long-term Plan.

Site

The conversion of the Crook House site from an isolated early island farmstead to a visitor facility for English Camp will put new demands on the existing cultural and historic landscapes. Increased usage will require development of new approaches and viewsheds and handicapped access. The visitor's first encounter will now be focused on the house and its environs, a major change from the current entry sequence.

- Existing parking facilities need to be expanded to accommodate a bus turnaround and parking area and the projected increased visitor usage.
- A new entry path needs to be established from the expanded parking lot area to the Crook House, which will serve as the English Camp visitor contact facility.
- Visitor toilet facilities need to be established in closer proximity to the park entry area; additional capacity is required.
- Further study of the historic landscape of English Camp is needed, particularly of the Crook House as a specific site within the entire camp context.
- A new access trail needs to be established from the proposed visitor contact facility to English Camp.
- Physical access down the steep slope to the west of the Crook House should be closed, but visual continuity with English Camp should be maintained.
- Site drainage around the Crook House needs to be improved.
- Debris littering the ground areas around the Crook House should be cleaned up and the two outbuildings removed. Debris to be examined by Regional Archeologist prior to removal from present context.

- The masonry ruins to the southwest of the Crook House require immediate stabilization.

Visitor Center

The present visitor contact facilities in the restored barracks at English Camp are not adequate to serve the number of the projected visitors as stated in the San Juan Island National Historical Park, Interpretive Prospectus, prepared by Harpers Ferry Center, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia (1984).

The Crook House will be adaptively used in its present location as the English Camp visitor contact facility.

- The contact facility will contain an information lobby and association sales area, and an exhibit area. Approximately 600 square feet of space will be needed for these functions. The space need not be in one continuous area, but should be on one level. Specific exhibit requirements are stated in the Interpretive Prospectus.
- There are no plans for audio-visual equipment installation at this time.
- A small storage space should be provided for maintenance and cleaning supplies.
- Appropriate fire and security systems should be provided.
- Long-term plans should include public restroom facilities accessible on a 24-hour basis.
- Both the visitor contact facility and the restrooms should be handicapped accessible.

Staff (Ranger Day Use)

Placement of staff-use areas must consider ease of operation for the limited staffing available at the Crook House. Under most conditions one ranger will be on duty, with a maximum of two during times of heavy park usage.

- The Crook House should serve as the ranger control station for the entire English Camp site. A single ranger should be able to monitor visitor access to the camp and visitor center.
- A private workspace for staff use should be provided within close proximity to the control station. Workspace to contain a desk, chair, and file cabinet.
- A restroom facility for staff use only should be provided.
- A small food preparation area for staff day use should be provided, possibly in conjunction with the private workspace area.

Curatorial

Permanent and secure curatorial facilities need to be established for a variety of park artifacts. The existing English Camp collections will be supplemented by additional Crook and archeological materials used for interpretive research.

- A permanent curatorial storage space for English Camp artifacts should be established. Approximately 300 square feet of space is required for current and future curatorial needs.
- Interior wall and ceiling finishes are to be gypsum drywall, painted.
- Locks for all access doors to space should be keyed separately from the master key system. Access to the space is to be limited.

- All storage is to be in freestanding metal cabinets, set on a 2"-by-4" base.
- All windows are to be provided with appropriate solar screening devices (specified by curator).
- Lighting is to be provided by fluorescent type fixtures with UV filters.
- Electrical outlets will be provided per code requirements at 42" above the floor.
- Fire and security systems must be included. Alarms should be both audible and hard-wired.
- No window barriers are required.
- A ventilation fan system is needed to exhaust storage case preservatives from work areas.

Long-Term

All proposed alterations to the Crook House should be consistent with long-term plans for its use by the park. Any existing planning documents should be amended to include new adaptive reuse decisions.

- Permanent visitor restroom facilities should be provided in an appropriate location site. This work should be coordinated by the Cultural Resources Division.
- Hot and cold water supply lines and a utility wash-basin should be provided in the curatorial spaces.
- Picnic facilities could be developed in close proximity to the visitor center.

- The appropriateness of temperature control in the curatorial space will be further studied by the Regional Curator.

Recommended Approaches

Site

Initial visitor contact at English Camp will take place at the edge of the expanded parking area. Pathways should be developed in a sensitive manner directing movement toward the Crook House along both historic and new trails. Interesting physical features and views of the site should be examined for inclusion in any plans.

- Existing parking lot facilities will be expanded to the east to accommodate increased visitor usage. Parking will include an area for bus turnaround and bus-only parking.
- Parking lot layout, carried out by the Pacific Northwest Region, Maintenance and Engineering Division, should be coordinated with the Cultural Resources Division for comments and suggestions for retaining historic site integrity.

HISTORIC ENGLISH CAMP STRUCTURES:

- 1 BLOCK HOUSE
- 2 FLAGPOLE
- 3 FORMAL GARDEN
- 4 BARRACKS (Visitor Center)
- 5 COMMISSARY
- 6 HOSPITAL
- 7 MASONRY RUIN

CROOK FARM STRUCTURES:

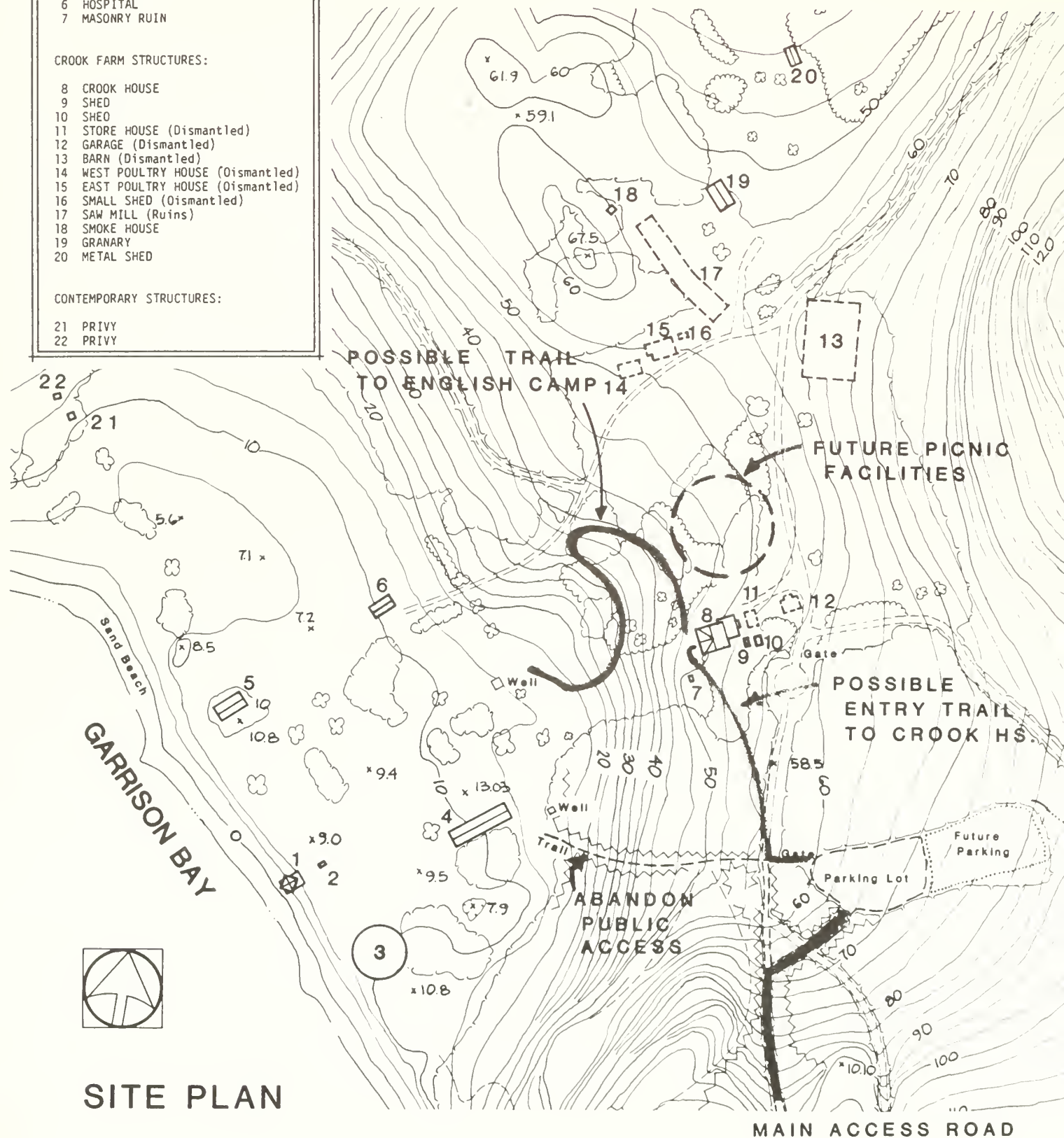
- 8 CROOK HOUSE
- 9 SHED
- 10 SHED
- 11 STORE HOUSE (Dismantled)
- 12 GARAGE (Dismantled)
- 13 BARN (Dismantled)
- 14 WEST POULTRY HOUSE (Dismantled)
- 15 EAST POULTRY HOUSE (Dismantled)
- 16 SMALL SHED (Dismantled)
- 17 SAW MILL (Ruins)
- 18 SMOKE HOUSE
- 19 GRANARY
- 20 METAL SHED

CONTEMPORARY STRUCTURES:

- 21 PRIVY
- 22 PRIVY

RECOMMENDED SITE DEVELOPMENT

FIGURE 53



SITE PLAN

- A new entry path from the parking lot to the Crook House should be established roughly paralleling the old Crook Farm entry road and approach the house between the masonry ruins and the house's southwest corner. The main entry is to be at the west end. The masonry ruins could be used as an interpretive site.
 - The new path should be handicapped accessible, with provision for a ramped handicapped entrance into the Crook House at the east entrance.
 - The existing English Camp entry trail should be abandoned, except for maintenance use, as soon as the new entry trail is established.
- Two temporary vault toilets along the parking lot edge should be installed until such time as permanent restroom facilities are established. Siting of toilets should be coordinated with the overall development plan.
- Trees and vegetation around Crook House that block the desired views of English Camp should be removed. Coordinate all site work with the Cultural Resources Division.
 - Trim large maple to the north of house to alleviate maintenance problems of leaf and branch deposits on flat roof section.
 - Establish regular maintenance program for grounds around Crook House.
 - Clear bush and vegetation away from house a minimum of ten feet on all sides--coordinate clearing program with an historic landscape study.

- A new trail should be established down to English Camp from the Crook House and should follow existing contour lines, gradually descending the slope and moving northwest. The trail should avoid the steep hillside directly to the west of the house.
- The current hillside access to the west of Crook House to English Camp should be blocked off with a low split rail fence and dense planting to discourage its use.

Visitor Center

The adaptive reuse of the Crook House will provide an interesting backdrop for interpretive displays of English Camp as well as post and pre-camp events. Its location is an ideal starting point for visitors entering the park, and overall development plans should reflect this.

The visitor contact facility should be developed on the ground floor of the Crook House. Existing first floor area and structural systems are sufficient to handle anticipated visitor use though a theoretical structural analysis might find supporting members somewhat light. Entry and exit should occur through the west end. This offers visitors a maximum site exposure from a single, easily accessible vista point. The view from the house should be considered in developing any interpretive materials.

Due to code considerations, no public usage of the second floor should be permitted. Existing first floor porch railings permit uninterrupted views and should be retained as part of the historical character of the house.

All existing historical interior room arrangements should be maintained in adaptively reusing the Crook House. Installation of

finishes to meet code should be coordinated with the Regional Historical Architect.

- The information lobby/association sales area should be developed in the present living room space, in conjunction with the main entry. Extra storage of sales materials could take place in the closet under the staircase, which is reached through the dining room.
- Exhibit areas can be developed in the parlor, dining room, and bedroom #1, as well as any remaining living room space. Care should be exercised to retain existing architectural features.
- Displaying a sample of historic finishes from each room would add an interesting interpretive viewpoint to Crook's use of the house and its changes over time.
- An attempt should be made to include the masonry ruins in any interpretive development.
- The west porch steps and balustrade should be rebuilt according to historical photos.

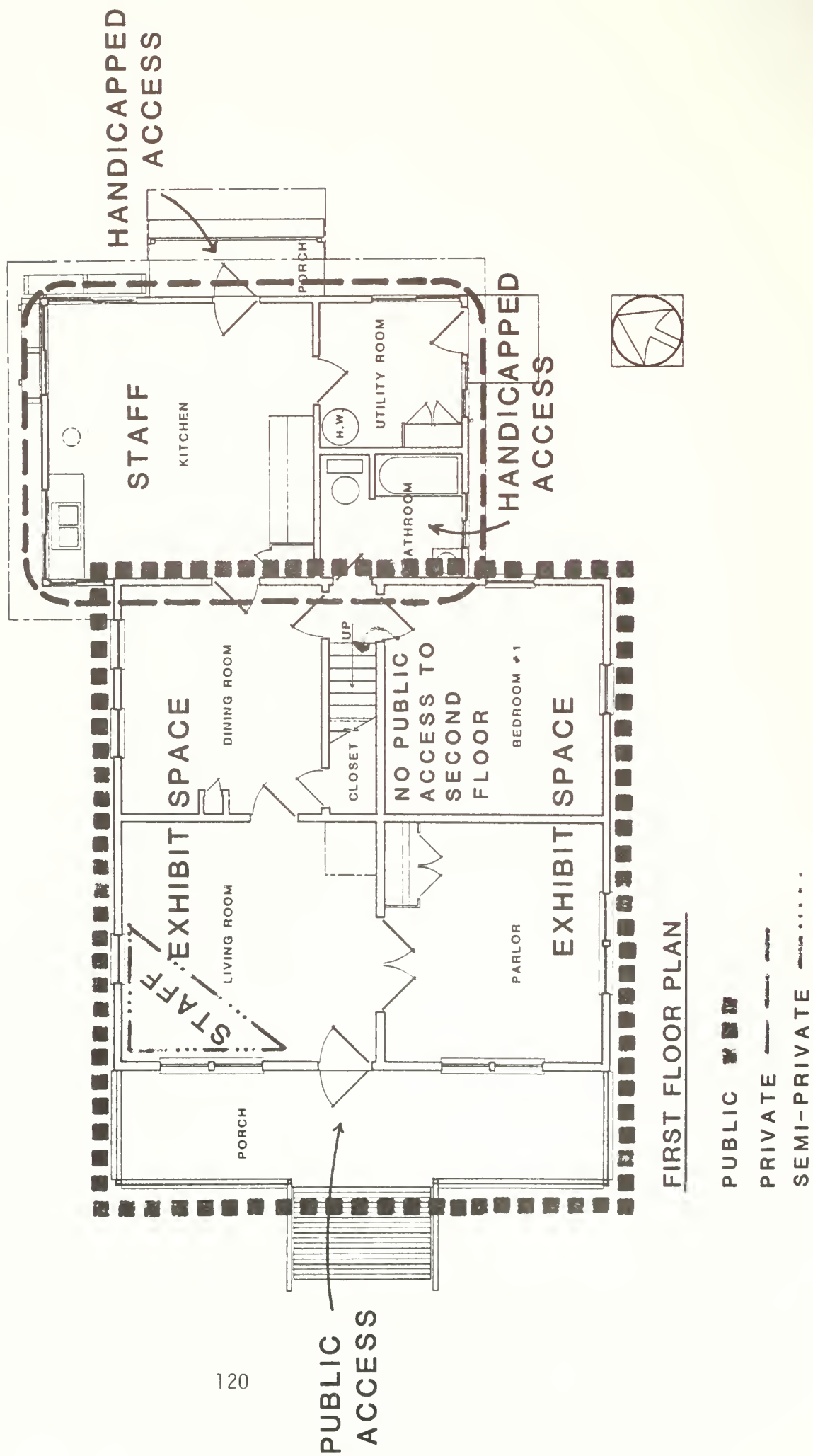
Staff

Staff use of Crook house space will be zoned into private, semi-private, and public areas. The relationships between compatible uses must be recognized in planning efforts.

- A staff desk/counter should be set up in the northwest corner of the living room along the west windows. This location would then serve as a visual control point for the Crook House, the site entry path, and offer a broad view of English Camp. Selective trimming and removal of trees and vegetation will be necessary to increase views, as mentioned under site consideration.

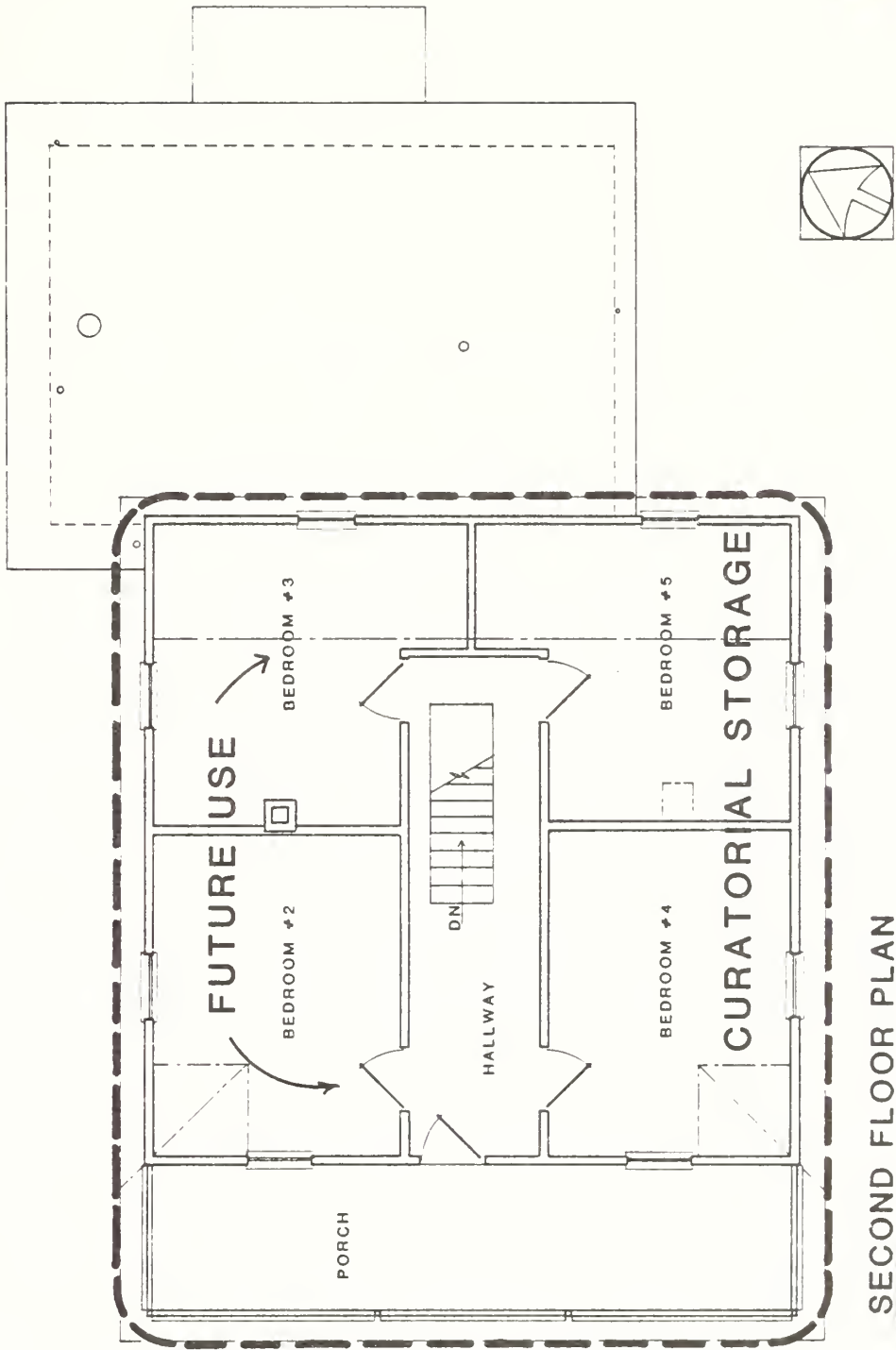
RECOMMENDED BUILDING DEVELOPMENT

FIGURE 54



RECOMMENDED BUILDING DEVELOPMENT

FIGURE 55



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

- A private workspace for staff use should be established in the existing kitchen area. This space is in close enough proximity to the entry area to hear any visitors entering the house. The existing sink should be incorporated into this space.
- The existing bathroom facility in the house should be renovated for staff use only and kept locked at all times. Existing fixtures can be brought up to working condition. This bathroom space may be considered for use by handicapped visitors until permanent facilities are established.
- There is to be no staff use of the second floor porch except for routine maintenance due to insufficient load-bearing capacity and lack of lateral resistance.

Curatorial

Curatorial storage needs to be permanently located in a private, staff-only area. A long-term collection management plan is being prepared, and proper care should be given to existing and future artifacts.

- Bedrooms #4 and #5 on the second floor should be renovated into permanent curatorial storage space for the park's artifact collection. The space insures limited access in a private zone with opportunities for limited expansion if needed.
- Access to this space is to be limited and doors are to be keyed separately from the rest of the house. To prevent unauthorized access, all doors to this space shall be strengthened and hinges pinned on the interior side.

- A framed opening shall be provided between the two bedrooms large enough to accommodate the curatorial storage cabinets.
- There should be no visible window barriers that alter the historic building character.
- Structural loading must be taken into consideration when arranging storage cabinets.

Long-Term

Overall English Camp planning objectives need to consider the reuse of the Crook House and related site impacts. Interpretive themes need to be reevaluated in light of current research.

- The existing addition to the Crook House should be demolished, and the original house exterior restored on the basis of further historic research.
- Increased usage of the Crook House as a visitor center will have a considerable impact on the historic building fabric and its environs. Any long-term planning should consider such impacts and study the site for other possible permanent restroom locations, away from the house. Any planned facilities should be handicapped accessible.
- The temporary vault toilets should be abandoned when the permanent facilities are established.
- Any further additions to the existing house should be prohibited.
- The possibilities of providing hot and cold water supply lines and a utility wash-basin in the curatorial storage space should be examined.

- The west porch steps should be rebuilt according to historical photos.
- The need to develop picnic and day use facilities should be reviewed in conjunction with the new English Camp access trail to the northwest of Crook House. Plans should harmonize with overall site development objectives.
- A cyclical maintenance plan should be developed for Crook House.
- The south chimney exterior should be reconstructed in its historic location.
- The Cultural Resources Division should continue to provide a consulting and coordinating role in site development.

Areas of Future Study

- Historical landscape of English Camp, including the Crook House site.
- Paint and wallpaper analysis of the Crook House.
- The appropriateness of installing a temperature control system in the curatorial storage space.

Rehabilitation to Meet Program Requirements

All rehabilitation to meet program and code needs of the Crook House will take place in compliance with NPS-28 Standards for Historic and Prehistoric Structures.

Every reasonable effort will be made to use the Crook House adaptively in such a way as to require minimal alterations to the structure and its environment and to its historic contents.

The distinguishing qualities and character of the structure and its environment will not be destroyed, nor will historic materials or architectural features be altered or removed.

All distinctive stylistic features of the house will be treated sensitively and preserved. Deteriorated architectural features such as the porch brackets, will be repaired rather than replaced wherever possible.

New or replacement fabric will be identified or permanently marked in an unobtrusive manner to distinguish it from original fabric. The manner of identification and location of marks shall be recorded in park files.

DIV. 1: GENERAL WORK

- All work to meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings.
- All work to meet National Park Service compliance guidelines.
- All work to meet all applicable code requirements.
- Work requiring the assistance of the Regional Historical Architect or other outside specialist is defined in this guide.

DIV. 2: SITE WORK

Selective Demolition for Remodeling

Demolition work required for the repair and rehabilitation on historic structures does not call for a "wrecking ball" approach. Proceed with demolition only after a careful analysis of any salvageable material has been made. Care must be taken to insure that only work and material that are non-historic are removed or destroyed. (Remove all pieces in the reverse order in which they are applied; salvage and retain all intact historic pieces for use in patching or restoration.)

- Repair materials instead of replacing them whenever possible.
- Demolition procedures should be undertaken under the supervision of the Regional Historical Architect.
- Conduct a survey of salvageable historic materials before demolition begins in order to ascertain which building materials can be

reused. These materials should include bricks and stones, woodwork including siding, doors and windows, iron and metal parts, fixtures and door and window hardware.

- Photograph any structure or part of a structure to be demolished before demolition. Photographs should include interior and exterior views.

Demolition Process

- Identify all salvageable materials and carefully remove them from the structure in a manner that does no damage to them and other materials.
- Regular demolition procedure can begin after all salvageable materials have been removed. Care must be taken to insure that no damage to other parts of the structure is incurred.
- No building debris should be left against the building after demolition.
- After the area has been cleared and demolition is completed, a survey should be taken to ascertain the need for both immediate and long range water and moisture protection.
- Remove two sheds to southeast of Crook house, and clean up remaining debris and surrounding grounds. Regional Archeologist to review all salvage and debris before disposal.
- Remove all chipboard and accoustical tile in original house.
- Remove closet construction in parlor.
- Remove interior stair construction.

Vegetation Control

- Prune or remove overgrown trees to insure abatement of hazard to house and obstruction of selective views. Verify all work with Regional Historian.
- Remove all vegetation in contact with foundation or sides of building.

Site Grading

Ideally, ground surfaces around any building should have a minimum four percent slope down away from the building so that any surface water is channeled away to a satisfactory drain or water course.

- Slope earthwork away from building walls and foundations.
- Fill depressions, holes, or shallow areas at building walls and foundations with clean top soil. Allow soil to settle and refill.
- Every precaution should be taken to insure that there is no standing water at building edges or beneath buildings raised on piers and that water drains away from the building.
- Insure proper drainage of downspout discharge.
- Insure proper drainage of spring runoff area to east of house.

DIV. 4: MASONRY

- Repoint all exterior and interior chimney brick after careful analysis of existing mortar conditions. All work to be done under the supervision of the Regional Historical Architect.
- Stabilize masonry ruins under the supervision of the Regional Historical Architect.

DIV. 6: WOOD

Exterior

- Replace rot damaged girder section, porch floor joists, and porch deck areas in southwest corner with pressure treated lumber, properly detailed to prevent reoccurrence of problem.
- Replace damaged 4 x 4 column at southwest corner to match existing.
- Replace damaged or rotted exterior trim, skirting, and siding to match existing.
- Repair or replace damaged decorative porch brackets to match existing.
- Install a drip board at base of bevel edge siding to channel water away from skirting below.
- Where main girders are notched from previous foundation work, provide appropriate preservation treatment.
- Add new rafters to flat roof area of addition to increase drainage.
- Provide structural framing hardware at all toenail conditions on second floor porch; use only anti-corrosive material.
- Renail second floor porch deck as needed.
- Inspect all porch railings for soundness. Discard rotted or deteriorated members, and construct replacements to match. Renail as needed.
- Renail soffit boards as needed.
- Rebuild west porch steps and balustrade.

Interior

- Insure proper reveal of interior trims when new wallboard finish is applied by providing appropriate extensions.

- Frame rough wall opening between bedrooms #4 and #5, and install door frame. Location to be decided by Regional Historical Architect.
- Repair all existing flue openings in floors and ceilings with matching materials.
- Construct new interior stairway to meet code requirements.

DIV. 7: THERMAL AND MOISTURE PROTECTION

- Remove existing roofing materials down to the roof deck. Inspect substrate for deterioration and repair as required.
- Install new asphalt roof shingles and asphalt roofing felt.
- Coordinate installation of shingles with flashing and other adjoining work to ensure proper sequencing.
- All nails to be hot dipped zinc coated or aluminum of sufficient length to penetrate at least 1/2" into roof sheathing.
- Install required edge and drip flashings at all eaves.
- Replace all roof and chimney flashings.
- Inspect and repair as needed flashing between existing building and addition.
- Caulk and seal all exterior joints with sealant.
- Provide ventilation to all attic, roof, eave, soffit, and other building void spaces to meet code standards.
- Equip vents and chimney with storm proof louvers and insect screens in removable frames to bar moisture, insects, and animals.
- Remove existing gutters and replace with new, properly-sized gutters matching existing style. Check all downspouts for proper drainage and replace hangers. Provide at least 1/2" clearance between building and downspouts.

Insulation and Vapor Barrier

Attic - Six-inch fiberglass batts; install six mil polyethelene vapor barrier directly over second floor ceiling boards before gypsum drywall ceiling finish is applied.

Walls - Remove top two wall boards, or as many as required to fill wall cavity with mineral wool insulation. Number and key boards so that the pieces can be replaced in their exact, original location. Install six mil visquine vapor barrier directly over wall boards or wall boards and wallpaper before gypsum drywall wall finish is applied.

DIV. 8: DOORS AND WINDOWS

- Remove and recondition existing doors and windows.
- Install a high-grade weather stripping system on doors and windows. Felt weather stripping should be avoided since it tends to retain moisture.
- Install thresholds.
- Replace all exterior and interior locks with a master keyed system (excluding curatorial spaces which are to be keyed separately).
- Visible hardware must conform with historic examples.
- New butts for all doors.
- Restore frames and add to interior reveal to compensate for additional wall finish thickness.
- Second floor porch door to have a cylinder only-no knob, to discourage use by all park personnel except for regular maintenance.
- Access doors to curatorial space should have the panels filled on the interior room side and the entire door then covered with a layer

of 5/8" gypsum drywall. All hinges to be on the interior side or pinned.

DIV. 9: FINISHES

- Remove existing interior finishes to wood flooring and wallpaper (ceiling and wall). Original wallpaper and paint samples should be taken prior to removal under the direction of the Regional Historical Architect. After installing insulation and vapor barrier, finish with 5/8" gypsum drywall on walls and ceiling.
- At the time wood floors are re-exposed recommendations should be made by the Regional Historical Architect for their rehabilitation or replacement.

Painting

- All paint application and removal procedures to be specified by the Regional Historical Architect. All colors to be specified by Regional Historical Architect.

DIV. 10: SPECIALTIES

Louvers and Vents

- Equip all louvers and vents with substantial removable insect screening.
- Paint out louvers and vents the same color used on the surrounding wall as applicable.

Pest Control

Openings:

- Repair exterior finish and trim; install new blocking and trim as required to close all openings.
- Screen all louvers and vents with heavy aluminum or bronze screens.

Wood Damaging Insects:

- Keep wood dry.
- Keep surfaces well-maintained and finished.
- Preservative treat or backprime all exterior finish woodwork or millwork.
- Exterminate local infestations promptly.
- Diligently perform cyclical maintenance of wood exterior surfaces.

Fire Extinguishers

- Locate to be as inconspicuous as consistent with good fire prevention practices.

DIV. 12: FURNISHINGS

- Select historically appropriate window drapes and shades.

DIV. 15: MECHANICAL

- Check condition of all existing plumbing systems.
- Recondition existing plumbing fixtures in bathroom and kitchen for reuse.

Roof Drainage:

- All gutters and leaders must be checked annually to insure that all sections are properly fitted, that no breaks or tears are present, and that they are free of debris.
- Inspection should insure that any replacement is large enough to handle water discharge and that the pitch is sufficient in order to carry off the water adequately.
- All gutter outlets must be fitted with appropriate copper wire strainers of the basket-type set into the leaders loosely.

Heating:

- Install new electric baseboard heating system as inconspicuously as possible.
- Install a ventilation fan system for curatorial storage spaces that exhausts through attic space and out attic vents.

DIV. 16: ELECTRICAL

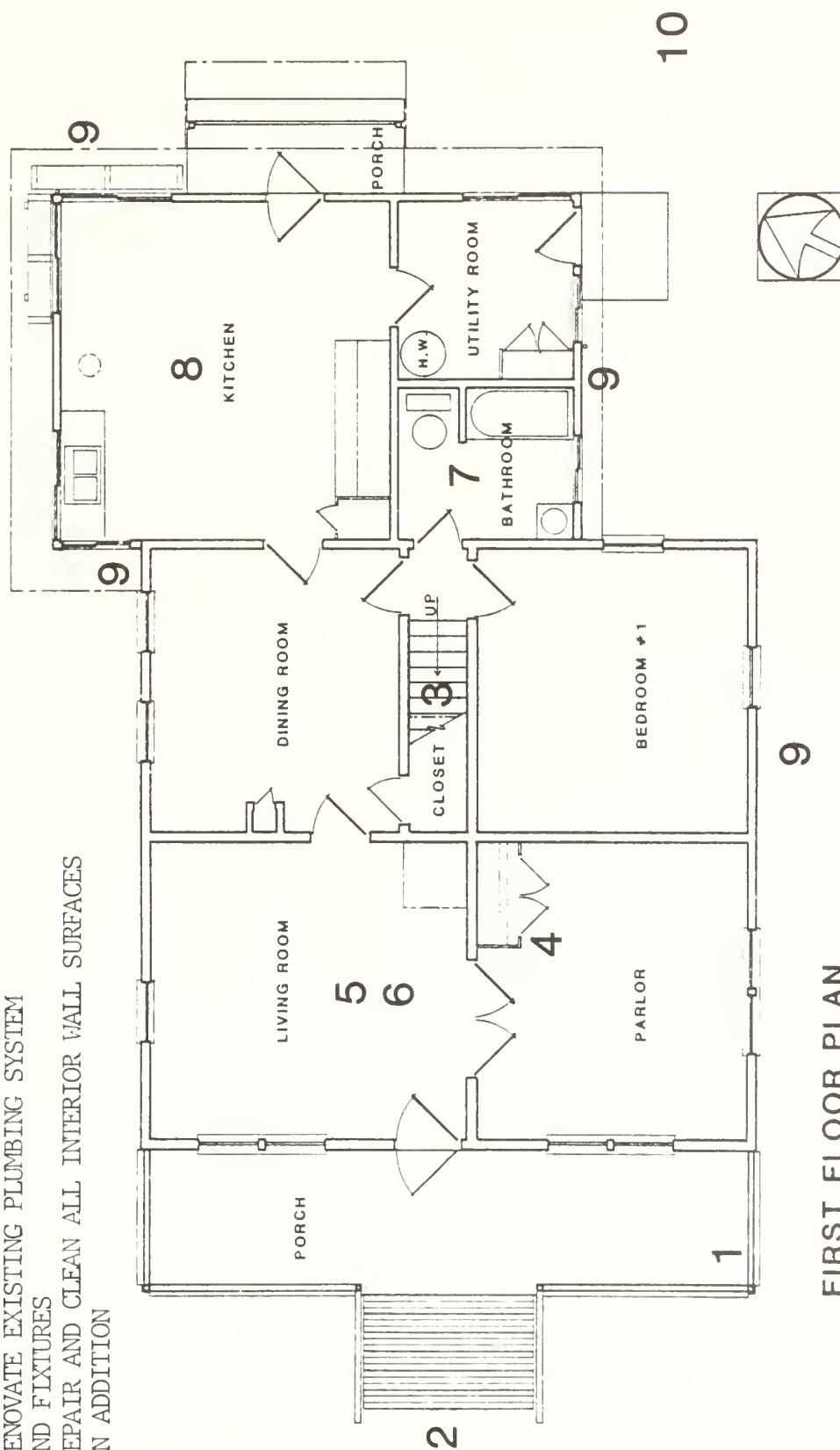
- Remove all existing electric wiring and service entrance.
- Install new underground 200 amp service, and new branch circuits for lighting and utilities.
- Provide a hard-wired smoke and fire detection system and alarm system. Include an audible alarm with system.
- Coordinate exhibit lighting requirements with regional office interpretive staff. All permanent lighting to be historically appropriate.
- Run any wiring installations concealed within the construction or as inconspicuously as possible.

- Install new lighting fixtures as specified by the Regional Historical Architect.
- All lighting fixtures in curatorial storage space are to be boxed-in flourescents with UV filters.

- 1 REPLACE ROTTED SECTIONS OF DECK, JOISTS, COLUMN, GIRDER, AND SKIRTING
- 2 REBUILD PORCH STEPS AND BALUSTRADE ACCORDING TO HISTORIC PHOTO
- 3 REBUILD STAIRCASE PER CODE
- 4 REMOVE CLOSET CONSTRUCTION
- 5 REMOVE ALL CARPET
- 6 REMOVE ALL CHIPBOARD AND ACOUSTICAL TILE
- 7 RENOVATE EXISTING PLUMBING SYSTEM AND FIXTURES
- 8 REPAIR AND CLEAN ALL INTERIOR WALL SURFACES IN ADDITION

GENERAL REHABILITATION NOTES

FIGURE 56



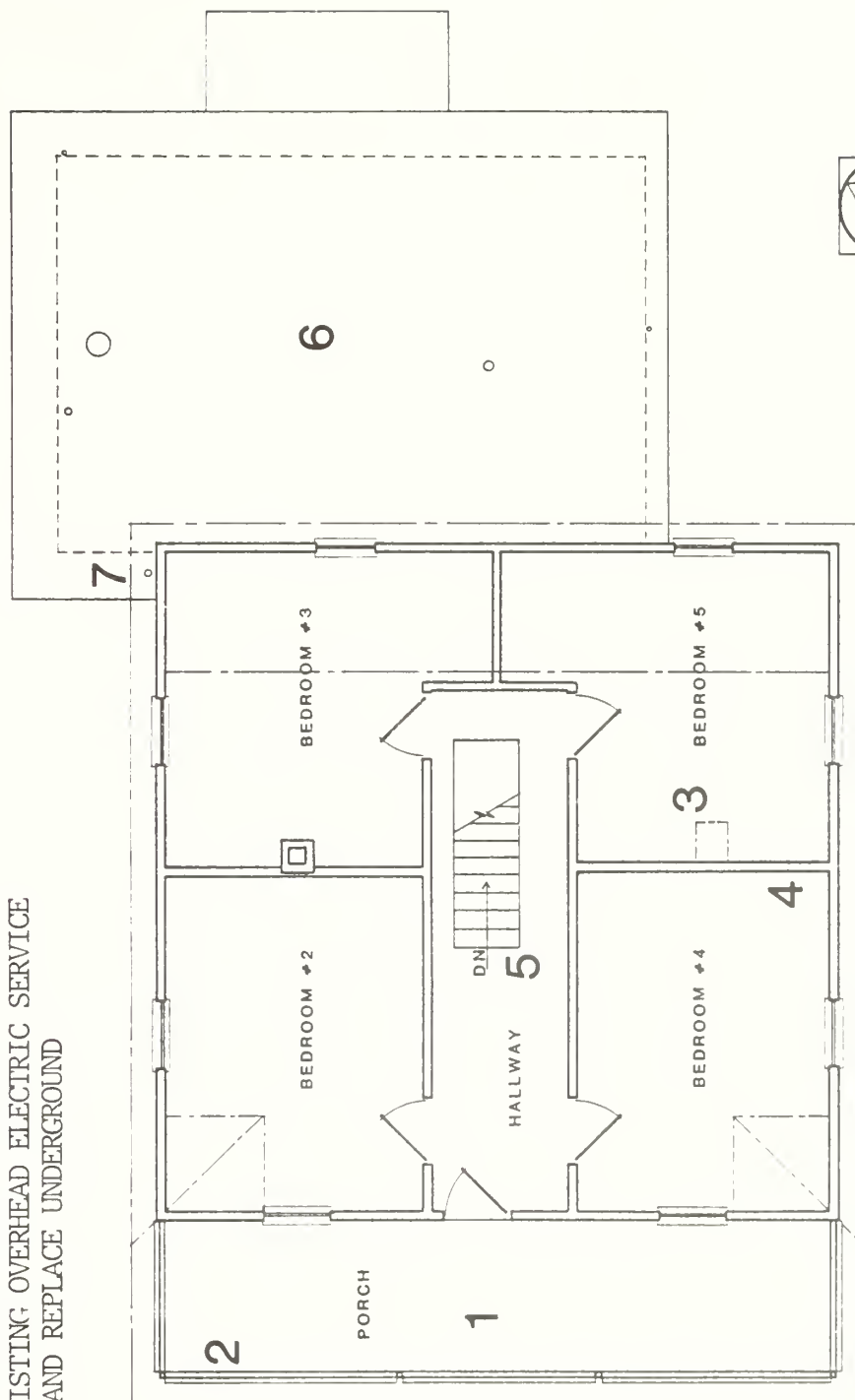
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

- 9 REGRADE TO INSURE PROPER DRAINAGE
- 10 REMOVE TWO SHEDS TO SOUTHEAST (SEE SITE PLAN FOR LOCATION)
- 11 CLEAN UP DEBRIS AROUND HOUSE

GENERAL REHABILITATION NOTES

FIGURE 57

- 1 RENAIL DECK BOARDS
- 2 REPAIR RAILING AND BALUSTRADE
- 3 REPAIR HOLE IN FLOOR FROM DISMANTLED SOUTH CHIMNEY
- 4 PROVIDE WALL OPENING BETWEEN CURATORIAL STORAGE SPACES
- 5 INSTALL STAIR RAILINGS PER CODE
- 6 RESLOPE ROOF FOR PROPER DRAINAGE
- 7 REMOVE EXISTING OVERHEAD ELECTRIC SERVICE ENTRANCE AND REPLACE UNDERGROUND



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

APPENDICES



APPENDIX A

Statement of Significance

The Crook House appears to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The house and its site, overlapping and inextricably connected with the historic site of English Camp, meet three of the four Criteria of Eligibility for the National Register.

Criterion A: The Crook House and its site contributes to our understanding of a broad pattern of American history at the regional and local levels.

Regionally, the homestead settlement of William Crook and his family is characteristic of late settlement patterns in the Pacific Northwest, where foreign and native-born individuals traveled great distances to establish new homes and prove their claims through development of the land. Unlike many of his neighbors, however, Crook cleared land and re-used and adapted buildings already on site, establishing a unique connection with the historic past that continues to this day.

Locally, the Crook family farm was typical of early San Juan Island farms, deriving income from fruit production and sheep raising. The present site shows the evolutionary development of a San Juan farm, with a road, clearings, and some fruit trees left from its earliest establishment by William Crook, through the changes brought about after the turn-of-the-century by the family's second generation, with the construction of the Crook House and such farm outbuildings as a smokehouse and granary.

Criterion B: As he advanced in years, James Crook's local reputation as an inventor grew. According to his sister, his "whole life" was building and inventing, creating gadgets and machines that would make

life on the farm more efficient. His most noted invention, now in possession of the San Juan County Historical Society, is a carding machine, an example of the ingenuity and creativity which helped establish his reputation on the island.

In addition, his father, William Crook, has been credited with building a number of farmhouses on San Juan Island, although these have not been identified. His association with the construction of these buildings makes him a figure of local significance.

Finally, James and his sisters maintained an active interest in the historic site, generating public interest by conducting tours of the English Camp buildings and graveyard, and taking steps to preserve and maintain some of the structures and the cemetery. They kept the farm and site acreage intact until its purchase by the State of Washington and the federal government for the establishment of an historic site.

Criterion C: The Crook House embodies distinctive characteristics of a type, period, and method of construction. Its form is representative of farmhouses dating from the turn-of-the-century, and is one of under a dozen extant and in situ on the island dating prior to 1905. Its major architectural features, including its distinctive porch, are intact, and the interior has been only slightly altered. The rear kitchen wing, added ca. 1960, while obtrusive, does not significantly affect the major exterior elevations of the house.

APPENDIX B

Abridged Census Material Pertaining to Crook Family

Census Data

<u>Year</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Birthplace</u>
1880	William Crook	40	House Carpenter	England
	Mary	40	House	Scotland
	Mary	11	Daughter	Nebraska Territory
	James	9	Son	Wyoming Territory
	Rhoda	2	Daughter	Washington Territory
1880	James Crook	76	Carpenter, widower	England
1885	William Crook	50		England
	Mary	57		Scotland
	Mary	13		Nebraska Territory
	James	11		Wyoming Territory
	Rhoda	06		Washington Territory
	Jas. Crook	80		England
	John Crook	52		England
1900	William Crook	62	Farmer, widower	England
	James	26	Farm Laborer	Wyoming Territory
	Rhoda	20	Daughter	Washington Territory
	Mary Davis	28	Daughter	Nebraska Territory
	Herbert H. Davis	32	Captain, Steamboat Son-in-law	Michigan

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Tenth Census of Population: 1880, Population Schedule, Washington State, San Juan and Wahkiakum Counties; Washington Territorial Auditor's Office, Census Roll, 1885; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Twelfth Census Population: 1900, Population Schedule, Washington State, San Juan County.

Notes: 1880 census data lists James Crook, age 76, living in the dwelling visited by the census agent right after the Crook family dwellers; 1885 census data including "Jas." Crook and John Crook show the entire group living in one dwelling--which is approximately the time the family would have moved into the barracks in English Camp; 1900 census data lists Mary (Crook) and Herbert Davis living with the Crook family--the mother, Mary, was dead by then.

APPENDIX C

Abridged San Juan County Property Assessment and Tax Roll Data
Pertaining to Crook Family

William Crook

<u>Year</u>	<u>Land Description</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Improved Acres</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Value of Improvements</u>	<u>Value of Personal Property</u>
1881	----	----	--	----	----	\$990
1882	----	----	--	----	----	\$785
1883	----	160.00	10	\$250	\$300	\$164
1885	----	160.00	12	\$252	\$400	\$189
1886	T.36N., R.4W. Sec. 25--Lot 1 SW 1/4 of NW 1/4 Sec. 26--Lots 1, 11, 12, 13	160.00	12	\$250	\$400	----
1890	T.36N., R.4W. Sec. 26	160.00	12	\$400	\$300	\$194
1895	T.36N., R.4W. Sec. 25--NE 1/4 of NW 1/4	40.00	5	\$250	----	----
	Sec. 25--SW 1/4 of NW 1/4	40.00	--	\$180	----	----
	Sec. 25--SE 1/4 of NW 1/4	40.00	3	\$150	----	----
	Sec. 25--Lot 1	32.75	--	\$200	----	----
	Sec. 26--Part L.12	3.00	3	\$75	\$400	----
	Sec. 26--Part L.13	38.65	7	\$300	----	----
1900	T.36N., R.4W. Sec. 25--NW 1/4	152.00	--	\$640	----	----
	Sec. 26-- Part L.12, L.13	3.00	--	\$60	\$400	----
	Sec. 26--Lots 13, 14, 15	56.00	--	\$310	----	----
	Sec. 25--SW 1/4*	160.00	--	\$660	\$400	----

(Appendix C continued)

James Crook

<u>Year</u>	<u>Land Description</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Improved Acres</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Value of Improvements</u>	<u>Value of Personal Property</u>
1905	T.36N., R.4W.					
	Sec. 25--NW 1/4	152.75	--	\$650	----	----
	Sec. 26--Part L.12, Lots 13, 14, 15	62.05	--	\$400	\$400	----
	Sec. 26--Part L.1, Lot 2	45.50	--	\$250	\$50	----
1911	T.36N., R.4W.					
	Sec. 25--NW 1/4	152.75	--	\$700	----	----
	Sec. 26--Lots 1, 2, 13, 14, 15 plus 3 acres of Lot 12	105.05	--	\$1000	\$500	----
	Sec. 26--Tideland	15.47	--	\$45	----	----
1915	T.36N., R.4W.					
	Sec. 25--NW 1/4	152.75	--	\$700	----	----
	Sec. 26--Lots 1, 2, 13, 14, 15 plus 3 acres of Lot 12	105.05	--	\$1000	\$500	----

Sources: Washington, San Juan County Real Property Assessment and Tax Rolls, volumes for all years indicated.

Notes: Methods of recording data changed over time. Prior to 1886, property rolls were listed in alphabetic order by owner's name; after that date they were listed by township, range, and section numbers. For the years between 1881 (earliest known available records) and 1885, no legal description is given for William Crook's land, and, in fact, no acreage is recorded for the years 1881 and 1882. The author believes the most plausible explanation for this has something to do with the registration date of Crook's patent in 1886. Note that the value of the improvements on Lot 12, where English Camp structures and the Crook house are located, barely changes over the years; a spot check for the years 1920, 1931, and 1936 showed no increase in value of improvements.

*The southwest quarter of Section 25 was co-owned with one of Crook's neighbors, a Mr. Sandwith.

AUCTION SALE OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,

Department of the Columbia,
PORTLAND, OREGON, October 20, 1875.

There will be sold at Public Auction on **TUESDAY** and **WEDNESDAY**, the 23d and 24th days of November, the buildings comprising the late Camps occupied by the American and British forces on San Juan Island, Washington Territory.

**THE SALE ON
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1875.**

At 11 A. M., will be at the Camp occupied by the U. S. Troops and comprises:

One BUILDING 69x20x8 with an Unfinished Addition 40x20x8.

One BUILDING 25x12x6¹/₂.

One BUILDING 20x12x7.

One BUILDING with Kitchen 43x18x7.

Quartermaster and Commissary Store Houses, Blacksmith and Carpenter Shops, Hospital, &c.; in all about 25 buildings,

ON THE FOLLOWING DAY

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 24, 1875,

At 11 A. M., the Sale will be at the Camp formerly occupied by the British Troops, and comprises:

One BUILDING 41x29 with Wing 12¹/₂x29 and KITCHEN attached 19x20.

One BUILDING 32x13.

One BUILDING 32x36.

Hospital, Store Houses, Carpenter and Blacksmith Shops, &c., in all about 15 buildings.

The buildings will be sold at each Camp, separately, and must be removed within 30 days after the Sale.

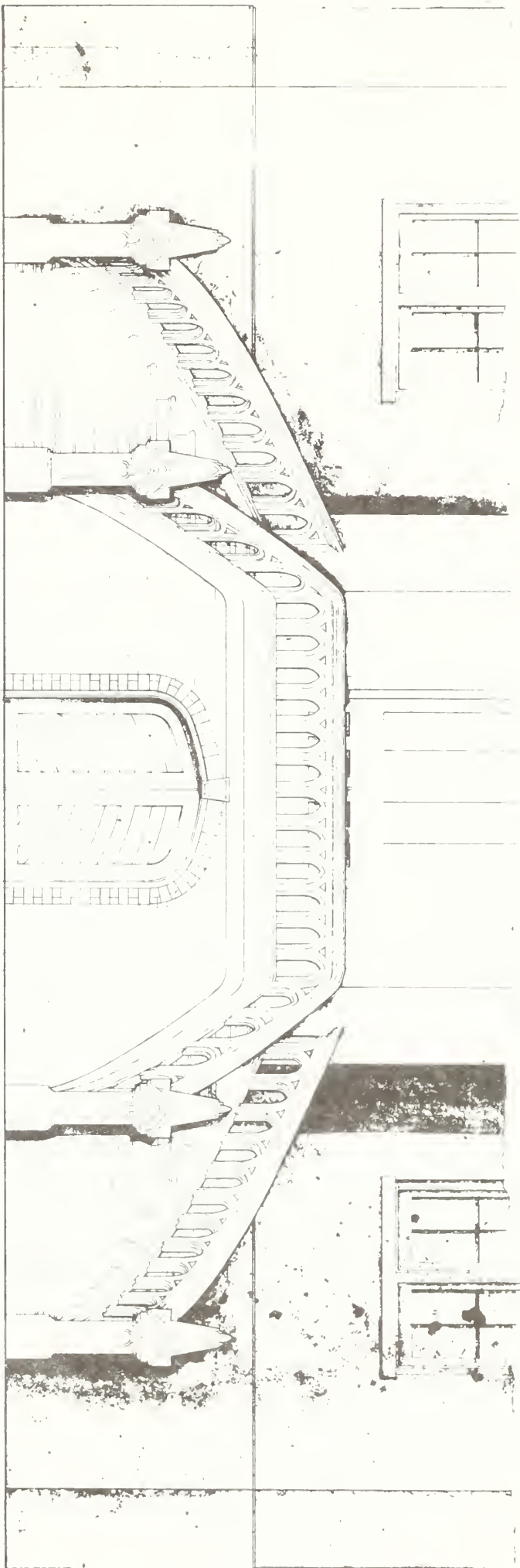
TERMS, CASH U. S. CURRENCY

R. N. BATCHELDER,

Major & Qr. Mr., U. S. A., Chief Qr. Mr.

APPENDIX E

"Front Stairs Prespetrion Church"
Seaforth, Ontario, 1867
Drawing by James Crook (Sr.)
Collection, San Juan Island
National Historical Park



FRONT

ELEVATION,

APPENDIX F

Standard Distribution List for Cultural Resources Division,
Pacific Northwest Region

<u>Institution/Individual</u>	<u># of copies</u>
Cultural Resources, WASO (for distribution to Cultural Resources Depository and National Technical Information Service)	2
Division of History, WASO --history reports only	2
Departmental Archeologist, WASO --archeology reports only	1
Division of Anthropology (Scovill) --archeology reports only	1
PNRO (includes 2 to library, 1 to area branch chief, 1 to division library, 1 to division chief, 1 to author)	5
Park	6
Denver Service Center --DSC Technical Information Center, Division of Graphic Systems --DSC team --Rocky Mountain Regional Library	1 2 1
Harpers Ferry	3
Mather and Albright Training Centers (1 each)	2
Production Office Files	1
Department of the Interior Library	1
Library of Congress	1
National Archives	1
PNRO Park Areas (Superintendents)	12
<u>The Public Historian</u>	1
Other NPS regions--CRM staffs	9
University of Washington--Richard Engeman	1

(Appendix F continued)

Variable Distribution List (prepared for each publication)

<u>Institution/Individual</u>	# of copies
SHPO	1
Closest Federal Document Depository to subject park	1
Closest National Archives regional depository	1
Major State Historical Societies and associated libraries	1 ea.
Closest state and private universities/colleges	1 ea.
State and local historic preservation groups	1 ea.
All institutions at which research was done	1 ea.
Any individual who provided special assistance or research material	1 ea.
State and closest county/local libraries	

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